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## GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

WE have already illustrated the more conspicuous features of the great popular welcome to General Grant on his arrival at San Francisco. It but meagrely expresses the warmth and heartiness of the reception, to say that no public man has ever been the recipient of such distinguished honors at the

hands of the populace of the Pacific Slope metropolis. The ovation upon his arrival, the attentions bestowed upon him by all classes during his sojourn in the city, and the munificence of the provisions made for his comfort and enjoyment, all attested a heartiness of feeling and a generous hospitality which, it is safe to say, no other city will be able to match. The apartments secured for him at the Palace Hotel, for instance, were most

sumptuous in all their appointments, and in their decorations displayed the very highest taste and thoughtfulness. They were, in point of fact, bowers of beauty and fragrance, all the resources of the floral kingdom having been apparently utilized in their embellishments. The eagerness of the people to see and honor the illustrious captain left him little opportunity for the calm enjoyment of these delightful retreats, but he gave repeated

expression to his appreciation of the kindly forethought which had surrounded him with such marked evidences of good-will. His intercourse with the people is reported to have been characterized by entire freedom and geniality of manner, the only person to whom he refused to accord an interview being the agitator Kearney, who made repeated efforts to attain the distinction.

(Continued on page 108.)



GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN SAN FRANCISCO, IMMEDIATELY UPON HIS RETURN, BY I. W. FABER.



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## CAUTION.

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## PARTHIAN POLITICS.

AMONG the several political conventions which have recently put General Butler in nomination for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, there is one which associated Mr. Wendell Phillips with him as a candidate for the post of Lieutenant Governor. Nothing in the proceedings of that convention surprised us so much as the nomination of this gentleman. Mr. Phillips has been for so many years a separate and independent party by himself that it seemed an astonishing act of presumption, on the part of the people among whom he lives, to suppose that this political Ishmaelite could be content to work as a lieutenant to anybody, or that any declaration of principles which could be made by an average body of men would be satisfactory to a man who is "his own parallel" and the antithesis of everybody else.

Accordingly, it does not surprise us to learn, as we now do, that Mr. Phillips has declined the nomination of the Massachusetts Greenbackers, and that he has declined it, not for the want of sympathy with the present aim of the Greenback movement, but because he believes that he can more efficiently promote that movement by remaining "outside of party lines, where his whole life has been passed."

It is precisely because Mr. Phillips is at the furthest possible remove from the crystallizing points of our historical politics that he always acts as a solvent, and a very acid one at that, in promoting the disintegration and dissolution of the oldest political organizations in the country. A born "reformer," and, as such, pledged to maintain the thesis that minorities are more often right than majorities, he naturally finds it easy to believe that the largest and strongest parties are always most in the wrong and that the weakest parties are most apt to be in the right; and seeing that there is no party in the country so small as the "Wendell Phillips Party," it is entirely logical that the latter should be the only party with which he can consistently act, because it is the only party of which he can be sure that it is always honest, earnest, unanimous and right!

But while it would be very idle to look to Mr. Wendell Phillips as an exemplar of these principles of political confederation which the philosophical mind of Burke delighted to unfold, it is always very safe to look to Mr. Phillips as an apostle skilled to expound the gospel of political dissent in his day and generation. A Parthian archer, prowling on the flanks of the embattled Democrats or Republicans, and shooting at both as he flies from their ranks, he is quick to find with his arrows the loose joints in the harness of his enemy; and if in his desultory warfare he does small execution, he at least hints to that enemy by the prick of an arrow where a new rivet may be needed in his harness.

For instance, referring to the actual disintegration of the "old Democratic Party" in States like Maine, Massachusetts and Ohio, where the party has been virtually swallowed up by the Greenbackers, Mr. Phillips points a useful moralism for the consideration of the old Democratic leaders, when he suggests to them that the dissolution of the "old Democracy" in the North can scarcely fail to act as a diluent on the "Solid South." Mr. Phillips reasons with more than his usual cogency when he argues that just in proportion as the Northern Democracy cease to be an efficient force in politics, just in that proportion will the South "lose one great reason and temptation to mass itself into a solid political force," until, in the end, under the stress of these divisive tendencies, we may eventually expect to see the white vote of the South break into the usual party lines of cleavage, when, of course, the colored vote will be courted by each faction as the "Irish vote" and the "German vote" are similarly courted by political leaders at the North.

If Mr. Phillips has a *memento mori* for the "Old Democrats," he equally has an urn ready in which to enshrine the ashes of the Republican Party. He charges that by indulging, for purely partisan purposes, in the

empty rhetoric of "the bloody shirt," it galls and chafes the South into a formal "solidity," while at the same time indisposing candid men at the North to combine for the cure of real disorders at the South. This is an admonition which it would be well for the "stalwarts" in the Republican ranks to lay to their hearts, and we invite the more attention to the admonition from the fact that we have not been accustomed to look to Mr. Phillips for a warning against this species of *rodontade*. Believing that there are real evils in Southern politics which call for sober handling, we entirely concur with him in his appeal for more sincerity in this line of popular argument, though we are far from being sure that we should concur with him in looking for this sincerity to General Butler and his followers! Of all casual and fortuitous aggregations of individuals, it seems to us that the "Butler Party" is the least substantial and coherent.

We do not propose to follow Mr. Phillips in his plea for more paper money and for "woman suffrage." His plea for the former is the article of a falling party, and his plea for the latter is the article of a party which, as yet, has not body enough to stand in the arena of living politics.

## SLAVERY IN CUBA.

IT begins to look as if the question of slavery in Cuba is about to be settled at no distant day. Necessity, if not choice, will compel the abolition of the system. Already the slave-owners in large numbers, alarmed by the open espousal by the blacks of the cause of the insurgents, have petitioned the Spanish Government for prompt action on the subject. In their memorial the planters state that unless steps are speedily taken by the authorities, they will be compelled to assume whatever responsibility may attach to the act and set the slaves at liberty. Not otherwise, they say, can they prevent their property from being burned. In this condition of affairs, it will be impossible for the Spanish Government to remain inactive. In the meantime, the plantation owners are advised to act in conjunction with the Captain-General, and in a spirit of patriotism. It is also intimated that, as soon as the Cortes meets, a measure will be introduced providing for the emancipation of the slaves, to take place next year, but conditioned with a long period of compulsory labor with a view to the compensation of owners.

It should be borne in mind in this connection that slavery has been abolished in Porto Rico and Barbadoes, and that even in Cuba provision has been made for its gradual abolition. As far back as 1872, the so-called Moret Law provided that henceforward the children of slaves should be born free. It follows, as a consequence of this arrangement, that the number of slaves, in the interval, has greatly diminished. The Cuban slave, moreover, has become accustomed to the idea of liberty. He does not regret that his children are born to freedom, but he frets under the bondage which he is himself compelled to endure, and from which there is no hope of escape. His bondage is all the more intolerable from the fact that the Government, to which alone he can look for protection, has treated him with exceptional severity. The favors granted to his kindred and class in Barbadoes and Porto Rico have been denied to him in Cuba. His offspring, in whom, in many instances, he takes but little interest, are born to freedom; but he must bear the burden and submit to the lash while life continues. He is not ignorant of the fact that in Cuba alone, of all the New World, color is a badge of servitude. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the slaves in Cuba have at last bestirred themselves. It will not be wonderful if they obtain immediate and unconditional emancipation.

But it must be admitted that the complete and final abolition of slavery is beset with grave difficulties. Cuba has hitherto been useful to Spain. She has yielded large revenues, moneys which, if they have not been available for replenishing the home treasury, have at least been serviceable for the maintenance of the government of that island and for the furtherance of all transatlantic enterprises. Of late years, of course, the island has been less valuable than formerly, mainly because of the disturbance which has almost continuously prevailed, but also for other reasons. Spain, however, clings tenaciously to the "Pearl of the Antilles"; and the sentiment to day is as strong as ever it was: "Perish Spain sooner than Cuba should be lost." The Cubans, like the other West Indian possessions of Spain, must buy their bread from the Peninsula, in spite of the American market, which offers a cheaper article and which is nearer home. They must also buy their cotton and woolen goods from the mother country and at Spanish prices, although better and cheaper articles might be had in the British, French, German or American markets. The abolition of slavery might produce the same results in Cuba which have been produced in Jamaica and San Domingo. It might ruin the island. It will only be natural, therefore, if the

Spanish manufacturers, especially those of Catalonia and the Basque districts, should object to emancipation—at least to emancipation which shall be immediate and unconditional. Then, again, the plantation owners may demand compensation. Without compensation, indeed, it is difficult to see how they can sustain themselves or preserve their estates.

In any case, Spain is now called upon to deal with the question of slavery in Cuba, and to deal with it finally. It seems equally certain that half-way measures will not meet the emergency. Any attempt to saddle emancipation with compulsory labor must prove a failure. It can scarcely fail to lead to a general uprising of the blacks and to general anarchy. Spain, of course, would find herself compelled to make an attempt to restore order; but in doing so it would be necessary to draw heavily upon her exchequer. It would certainly be better to draw at once, and accomplish by peaceful means that which war cannot prevent.

## COMMON SCHOOL PROGRESS.

THE report of the Commissioner of Education, recently published, furnishes very conclusive evidence of the progress of educational development in this country. In nearly every State the number of children attending the public schools is steadily increasing, the standard of teaching is improving, and the expenditure for school purposes is growing more and more liberal. This is especially true of the Northern States, in which, notwithstanding the financial pressure and distress of the past few years, the aggregate appropriations for school purposes have been rather increased than diminished. In some of the younger of the Western States the increase in school attendance has been very large; in Minnesota, for instance, there is an increase of over 10,000 pupils and 339 teachers; in Iowa, an increase of 22,000 pupils; in Wisconsin, an increase of 9,000 pupils; and in Michigan an increase of 10,000 pupils. The official statistics show that Iowa, a comparatively new State, with about the same school population as Virginia, pays more for education than all of the Southern States combined. Kansas, only nineteen years in the Union and one of the youngest of States, with a school population about the same as South Carolina, pays more than South Carolina, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Georgia, Texas and Alabama combined. Kentucky shows a marked decrease in average attendance upon the schools, while in Mississippi there was a decrease of 30,000 in school population, of 14,024 in colored youth attending public schools, and of 14,207 in average enrollment. But on the other hand, 8,348 more white children attended the schools than during the year previous, and 696 more white teachers and 454 more colored teachers were employed. In South Carolina, according to the report of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, the need of extended education is principally apparent, nearly 50 per cent. of the white population being unable to read the vote which they cast.

The official statement of the sums expended for school purposes shows the liberality of the Northern States in striking contrast with that of the Southern States; but some allowance should, perhaps, be made for the latter on account of their impoverished condition and the disorganized state of their society. The following figures show the amounts expended in support of common schools in the year 1877:

Northern States.	Southern States.
California.....\$2,749,729	Alabama.....\$392,493
Connecticut.....1,510,223	Arkansas.....119,403
Illinois.....7,388,596	Florida.....101,722
Indiana.....4,673,706	Georgia.....400,153
Iowa.....6,197,426	Kentucky.....113,060
Massachusetts.....5,582,519	Louisiana.....369,829
Maine.....1,170,688	Maryland.....1,637,583
Michigan.....3,187,913	Mississippi.....481,215
Minnesota.....1,181,327	Missouri.....2,374,960
New Jersey.....1,925,902	North Carolina.....290,790
New York.....10,976,224	South Carolina.....226,921
Ohio.....7,411,088	Tennessee.....609,513
Pennsylvania.....8,883,379	Texas.....498,083
Wisconsin.....2,249,638	Virginia.....1,050,317

The following is the value of sites, buildings and other school property in several of the States:

California.....\$5,933,244	Pennsylvania.....\$25,400,762
Delaware.....450,947	New Jersey.....6,518,504
Illinois.....17,783,929	Arkansas.....1,328,376
Indiana.....11,376,730	Tennessee.....1,690,814
Iowa.....9,204,189	Virginia.....969,377
Kansas.....4,337,654	West Virginia.....1,600,467
Kentucky.....2,300,000	Wisconsin.....5,183,902
Ohio.....21,145,127	North Carolina.....225,090
Michigan.....9,450,000	Rhode Island.....2,644,541
Maine.....3,022,722	

## PARTY REVOLTS.

THERE are increasing indications that a spirit of unrest and revolt is taking possession of the Democratic Party in some of the Southern States. This is especially true of Texas, Louisiana and Georgia. In Texas, the discontent with the party management is so great that the election of at least two Independents as Representatives in the next Congress is regarded as all but certain. In Louisiana,

where the Constitutional Convention vacated every office in the State except that of State Treasurer, the multitude of office-seekers are in such a condition of ferment and excitement as almost parallels certain periods of the carpet-bag domination. A correspondent writes that nothing is thought of but politics, "and there seems to be almost as much bitterness between the different factions of the Democratic Party as there has been in the past between that party and the carpet-baggers. The prospect is that the contest over the offices will result in a split in the party after the nominations are made." In Georgia, the Independents declare that the party can only maintain its ascendancy by breaking down the existing "machine" rule, and, headed as they are by Senator Hill and other leading men, they will probably succeed in their efforts to eliminate the obnoxious elements. These evidences of a growing independence of feeling and purpose among the Democratic masses in States heretofore "solid" in their partisan fealty are among the most hopeful political indications of the hour, justifying as they do a confident expectation that, South as well as North, other and higher than mere sectional considerations will in the near future determine party relations and political results.

## THE SECTIONAL ISSUE.

THE question of national unity which was supposed to have been settled by the civil war is still a "burning issue." To-day, as nineteen years ago, the country is debating whether we are a nation having a supreme government, or a mere confederacy or league of States, each member of which may exercise unrestricted sovereignty as to the acquisition of citizenship and the elective franchise as it pertains to the election of a Congress and the National Executive. The claim is set up that the States alone have citizens; that the electors are those of the States and not of the United States, and hence that Presidential electors and Members of Congress can only be elected by and under authority of the several States. In brief, the pretense is advanced that the integrants are greater than the integer. To-day this monstrous assumption is being hotly contested in the State of Ohio. It will, in a large degree, enter into the impending political canvass of New York and other States, and form the chief issue in the national campaign of 1880.

We are among those who deprecate all sectional issues. They are obstructions in the way of the nation's progress, and retard its growth in wealth and power. Our system of government, as we regard it, approaches as near to perfection as human wisdom can bring it. Under it the States maintain their distinctiveness as do the ocean billows, but they are no more independent of the nation than are the crested waves independent of the sea. They are welded together under a common Constitution—an instrument not ordained by the States, but by the people thereof acting in concert to establish a more perfect Union for national purposes. That Constitution speaks for itself in no uncertain or ambiguous terms. It declares itself to be the supreme law of the land, anything in any State Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. More than this; it plainly sets forth that our country is not a mere confederation of States, but a perfect Union—a nation having one common organic law, one common government and one common flag to symbolize its power. The Union succeeded the old Confederation, and the Constitution declares that all debts contracted and engagements entered into by the United States shall be as valid under this Constitution as under the Confederation. It does not say as valid under this compact, or this league, or this confederation, as under the former Confederation, but as valid under this Constitution.

Whatever sophists or demagogues may say to the contrary, the Constitution establishes direct relations between the Government and individuals in whatsoever State they reside. The Government may punish individuals in any and every State for treason and all other crimes in the code, when committed against the United States. It possesses power to tax individuals, North or South, in any mode and to any extent. Furthermore, it possesses the power to demand and enforce military service from individuals all over the land. What closer relations can exist between individuals and any Government other than our own? On the other hand, the Government established by authority of the Constitution owes high and solemn duty to every citizen of the country, whether native or naturalized. It is bound to protect him in his most important rights and interests. It alone can make war or peace for his protection, and no other Government in this country possesses power to exercise like privileges. It maintains an army and navy for his defense and security, and it alone can exercise this power. Beneath its flag the citizen goes abroad, and carries all over the world a national character imparted by the Government of the Union,



and which no mere State Government can or does impart. In all that relates to war, to peace, to commerce, the citizen cannot and does not know any other Government than that prescribed by the national Constitution. What do these things teach? Simply that for certain purposes the people of the United States are one people, and have one common Government divided into executive, legislative and judicial departments—a Government transcending in its constitutional powers that of the States. The end and purpose of the Constitution was to make the people one people in making war, concluding peace, regulating commerce, and laying duty of imposts.

That the States have certain well-defined rights all must admit. Such rights, however, are in harmony with the powers granted to the National Government. Except under a false construction, or an unauthorized assumption by the States, there is no room for conflict. As the Constitution stands to-day it is not within the province of a State or States to hinder the legislative power of the Government from defining the privileges of citizenship, or enacting laws regulating suffrage in national elections. As to this latter, the language of the Constitution is explicit:

"The times, places, and manner, of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in the State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any period make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators."

The Constitution can only be overthrown by revolution, but so long as it lasts just so long will we be a nation, with one supreme Government, and one paramount and inextinguishable sovereignty.

## EVENTS ABROAD.

THE symptoms of Irish discontent are both multiplying and growing more pronounced. On the 1st instant an agent of the Marquis of Sligo was fired upon in the public highway, and his son, returning the fire, killed one of the assailants, who was afterwards found to have been a militiaman. The Marquis of Headfort and his agent have been threatened with death unless they shall reduce the rent of their tenants, and there have been other equally significant evidences of the prevalent incendiary feeling. There can be no doubt that the Irish tenant-farmers are desperately in earnest in their determination to stick to their homesteads at whatever cost; and, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* puts it, "unless the Irish executive is prepared to support the landlords by measures amounting to little less than a military occupation of a large part of the country, the landlords will have to choose between virtually conceding the tenants' claim to fixity of tenure and giving the signal for an outbreak of something scarcely distinguishable from civil war." The situation is in every way grave and critical, and British statesmen will make a sad mistake if they shall fail to recognize the justice of the demand for the reform of abuses which have only too long existed as a menace to private rights and public tranquillity.

The situation in Afghanistan, if late accounts are trustworthy, is full of peril for the British. Dispatches of the 3d announce that the communications of General Roberts's column, advancing on Cabul through the Shituri-gandan Pass, fifty-five miles from that capital, had been cut off by the tribes on either side, rendering their position one of extreme jeopardy. The Ghilzais, who command the Pass, are inveterate haters of the British, and in the disastrous campaign of 1842 practically annihilated the British army in its retreat from Cabul, killing 3,000 in the Khoord Cabul Pass alone—the total British loss being 12,000. If General Roberts has really been surrounded, as alleged, it is difficult to see how he can escape from the trap without disaster. Two other British columns, advancing by other routes, have not, so far, encountered any opposition.

The Prussian elections, which seem to have involved the purely personal issue whether Prince Bismarck should be sustained, appear to have resulted in giving him a working majority in the Diet. Some of his conspicuous opponents have been defeated, and his position is so much strengthened that it will not probably be necessary for him to take an active personal part in the forthcoming session; indeed, it is already announced that he will delegate to the Vice-President of the Ministry the management of his interests. There is still a good deal of speculation as to the probable future relations of Germany and Russia; but beyond the fact that certain Prussian papers display an unfriendly tone in their discussions of Russian policy, there is nothing really new in the situation. The rumors of the illness of the Czar are renewed, and occasion some uneasiness in political circles abroad. In a recent interview with the Russian Ambassador to Germany and France, Prince Bismarck declared positively that no design to injure Russia was discussed during his visit to

Vienna. A late dispatch declares that Emperor William is endeavoring to reconcile Bismarck and Gortschakoff.

The discussion of the Ferry Education Bill still goes on in France, and the indications are that the Ministry will not accede to any compromise on the disputed seventh section, which, it will be remembered, contemplates the destruction of the clerical influence in the schools. In a recent speech, M. Jules Ferry said that he meant to wage the anti-clerical contest with energy and perseverance, and he "felt quite sure of ultimate success." In Belgium the Bishops have been compelled to abandon their determination to refuse the offices of the Church to the parents of all children frequenting the public schools and to the teachers and pupils of normal schools, and the Pope is understood to have approved the capitulation.

The Spanish Government, alarmed at reports that a conspiracy is hatching among certain Radicals, has arrested a number of retired officers and civilians at Seville and other points. The danger is apparently exaggerated, but the seizure of arms and a clandestine printing establishment by the police seems to show that there is some grounds for apprehension. Some of the persons arrested have been, up to this time, generally believed to be entirely loyal to the monarchy, and to have no affiliations either with the movement in favor of Don Carlos or with Republican aspirations. The troubles in Cuba continue, and the Cabinet has resolved to send several thousand additional troops to that island.

The reported defeat of the Russians by the Turcomans at Geok-Tepe turns out to have been no defeat at all. The Turcomans, some 20,000 strong, after several futile assaults upon the Russians, were compelled to retire, and seem to have been unable to resist the subsequent advance of the invading columns. Opinions differ as to the probable future of the Russian expedition, but the latest intelligence apparently justifies the belief that it will go into Winter quarters at Tchikislar in consequence of the scarcity of provisions and the prevalence of sickness among the troops.

The situation of affairs in Eastern Roumelia does not improve. The civil administration is in chaos. "Self-constituted semi-secret committees have often more power than the regularly constituted authorities. Justice is subordinated to race hatreds and considerations of political strategy." The Porte has suggested the recall of Governor-General Aleko Pasha, who is endeavoring to allay the excitement, but the proposition is not regarded with favor by some of the Powers. As to the trouble between Turkey and Greece, the great Powers will make joint and identical representations with a view of bringing about an understanding.

The vigor of the Russian repressive policy is shown by the fact that 11,854 persons were incarcerated in the Central Prison at Moscow during the Summer, 10,474 of whom were condemned to exile in Siberia.—The German administration in Alsace is definitely installed, Field-Marshal Manteuffel having assumed the office of Governor, October 2d.—Heavy failures of business houses in Vienna and Hamburg, with connections in Paris, Manchester and Liverpool, are announced.—Five of the City of Glasgow Bank directors, who were convicted and imprisoned for uttering fraudulent balance-sheets, have been released, their terms having expired.—The discontent in Bosnia and Herzegovina is general, and the population unanimous in its dislike of Austrian rule. The Duke of Wurtemberg has demanded reinforcements to suppress the insurrection in Herzegovina.

THE story of the celebration of Decoration Day in this city by the Grand Army of the Republic is told in a neat little volume, for a copy of which we are indebted to General Charles K. Graham. The volume includes all the addresses made on the occasion, the poems read, and a sketch of all the ceremonies attending the decoration of graves of the dead, etc.; and to veterans of the Grand Army and all interested in them, it will prove a pleasant memorial of the most notable commemoration ever had in this city of the deeds of those who died for the Union.

THE message of President Diaz to the Mexican Congress embodies gratifying evidences of substantial progress in our sister republic. It shows that over sixty miles of railway have been built during the year; there has been a considerable augmentation of telegraphic communication, an increase of schools and in the numbers of pupils, and an improvement in the financial situation of the Government. Peace prevails over the entire republic. The President declares himself against a re-election, but it is believed by many that the interests of the country would be promoted by his continuance in power.

It is gratifying to learn that the estimates of the several executive departments of the Government of the amounts needed to carry on the branches of the public service under their charge, for the next fiscal year, show in nearly every instance a reduction as compared with the amounts appropriated for the present

year. With the business and finances of the country improving daily, and the expenditures for public purposes steadily diminishing, the outlook for the future must certainly be regarded as more full of promise and encouragement than some prophets of evil would have us believe.

MR. EVARTS has signalized his administration of the State Department by requiring its representatives abroad to do everything in their power for the promotion of American commerce and the extension of our trade. The French Foreign Office is now said to be considering the expediency of greatly advanced steps in the same direction. The plan under consideration contemplates the creation of French Chambers of Commerce abroad, and the appointment of commercial agents as assistants to the more important French consulates. Such a system, vigorously carried out, would undoubtedly prove highly advantageous to the commercial interests of this Republic.

CIVIL Service Reform, in this State, at least, is stark and stiff, and the sooner the corpse is buried out of sight the better it will be for the public nostrils. Two years ago it was held by the Administration to be wholly inadmissible for any Federal employé to participate in politics. Now Secretary Sherman, in a letter to a Federal official in this city, advises him to take part in the campaign, signifies his perfect willingness to have Government employés contribute to the campaign fund, and agrees to take the stump himself in behalf of the Republican nominees. Obviously, it is time that the funeral march should be sounded for the poor abortion of civil service reform, so cruelly murdered in the house of its friends.

THE imports of gold and silver into the United States during the months of July, August and September exceeded the exports by \$32,567,287. Not only are the precious metals coming to us, but our bonds are also coming back, and the interest formerly payable abroad is now largely kept at home. As to the improved condition of business, it is well illustrated by the fact that while in September, 1878, there were thirty failures in New York, with liabilities of \$4,300,000, the liabilities of the persons failing in the month just closed were only \$315,160, and by the kindred fact that many thousands of laborers are now employed at good wages who were one year ago out of employment and seeking it in vain. And what is true of New York is true of all the business centres of the country.

It is stated, on apparently good authority, that our existing treaties with China are about to be modified in some important particulars, negotiations being now in progress between Minister Seward and the Chinese Government. The treaty modifications will tend to restrain the immigration of the lower orders of Chinamen and their admission to the full advantages of citizenship so long as Americans shall be excluded from any part of China, or permitted as now to frequent only a few of the principal provinces. It is understood that the revised treaties will have as their main object the promotion of commerce and trade, it being the intention of the Chinese Government to harmonize its commercial relations with the leading nations, and especially to place such restrictions upon the forced coolie trade as will effectually prevent it.

OFFICIAL statistics show that the whole amount of internal revenue collected during the last fiscal year was \$113,561,610, and the cost of collection \$3,527,956. The total receipts were \$2,462,984 greater than for the previous year, while the cost of collection was \$728,454 less. The average cost of collection throughout the whole country was a trifle over three per cent., excluding the Territories, where the cost is necessarily much greater than in the States. The eleven States which seceded paid last year \$11,627,080 of internal revenue, and the cost of collection appears to have been double the average cost for the country at large. Kentucky, for instance, paid \$7,640,805, or about one-half as much as New York, but the cost of collection per \$100 in Kentucky was about fourteen times as great as in New York. The total revenue derived from the tax upon banks and bankers other than national banks during the fiscal year was \$3,198,883.

A NUMBER of cases involving the question of State Rights will come before the United States Supreme Court at the sitting which commences October 13th. Among them is a case from West Virginia, which State has passed a law excluding colored men from juries. There is also the case of a revenue officer from Tennessee who is indicted for murder in the courts of that State, the case having been removed to the United States Court for trial, on the ground that the deed was committed in the necessary execution of his duty as a revenue officer. The question of the constitutionality of the law authorizing such a removal is to be discussed, as well as the manner in which the trial is to proceed after it is transferred to the United States Court. Another case is that of two judges of the State courts of Virginia who have been indicted in the United States Court for preventing colored men from sitting on the juries, and who have applied for a *habeas corpus*. There are also several cases involving the constitutionality of the election laws, and of the Civil Rights Act. It is to be hoped that explicit decisions on all these points may be promptly given.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## Domestic.

SOUTHERN distillers are about to ask for a reduction of the tax on whisky.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE reached home from his European tour September 30th.

ALL the mills at Fall River, Mass., with one exception, are now running in part or in full.

THE Treasury announces that the four per cent. loan has been closed up without the loss of a dollar.

THE revenue of the New York Post Office over expenses for the quarter ending September 30th was \$583,390.

THE City of Evansville, Ind., has abandoned its municipal organization in order to escape paying a debt of \$65,000.

JUDGE ARBOTT refuses to again accept the straight-out Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

A SIX days' walk for the O'Leary belt commenced at Madison Square Garden, in this city, October 6th, with thirty-five competitors.

FOR the first time since 1861 about 20 per cent. on the salaries in the departments at Washington were paid October 1st in gold and silver.

THE investigation of the charge of bribery against Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, has not been sustained by the evidence before the Congressional Committee.

GENERAL GRANT and party last week visited the Yosemite Valley. President Hayes and party visited Indianapolis and other Western cities, being warmly received.

THE committee of creditors of the Jay Cooke estate have declared a third cash dividend of 2½ per cent. They also declared an "asset scrip dividend" of 10 per cent.

A NEW combination of the coal companies has been effected, looking to a restriction of tonnage and consequent increase of prices—the compact to continue for three years.

MR. JOHN JASPER, JR., has been elected City Superintendent of Schools in this city, in place of Mr. Henry Kiddle, whose Spiritualistic vagaries have excited so much remark.

TWO hundred and fifty German emigrants arrived here, October 3d, bound for Texas, where they intend to settle as farmers and farm laborers. Most of them come from Rhenish Prussia.

THE Republicans of Nebraska have nominated General Amasa Cobb for Supreme Court Judge, and declared in favor of honest finance, economy in expenditures and the equality of citizenship.

AT a fair in Adrian, Michigan, October 2d, a stand occupied by 2,000 persons gave way, precipitating the occupants into the ruins. Sixteen persons were killed and seventy-five others injured, some of them very seriously.

THE receipts from internal revenue for September were \$9,842,587, and for September, 1878, they were \$9,254,237. The receipts from customs for September, 1879, were \$16,080,524, and for September, 1878, \$12,735,226.

AT the United States Sub-Treasury in Philadelphia, October 1st, all payments of interest on the four per cent. loan were made in gold coin. Gold was also given in payment of all currency obligations, on account of the accumulation of coin in the vaults.

A NATIONAL Militia Convention, held at St. Louis last week, approved the Bill now before Congress for the reorganization of the militia, and adopted a resolution asking for \$2,000,000, the money to be divided among the several States, according to population.

A MONUMENTAL stone designed to mark the spot at Tappan, N. Y., where Major John Andre was hanged, October 3rd, 1779, was erected last week under the direction of Cyrus W. Field, who had for this purpose purchased the land on which the execution occurred.

THE reduction of the public debt during the month of September amounted to \$2,563,761. Nearly \$8,000,000 were paid out of the Treasury during the month on account of pensions arrears. Except for this, the decrease in the debt would have been about ten million dollars.

A GREAT number of religious revivals have occurred during the past two months in Dinwiddie and the surrounding counties in Virginia, and even extending into the neighboring counties of North Carolina. In a number of instances from 75 to 100 conversions have occurred at a single meeting. The revivals are still in progress.

THE contest between Mayor Cooper and the Police Commissioners of this city continued last week—both sides invoking the aid of the courts. The Extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court finally issued an order to the Board to appoint Tammany inspectors of election. The Commissioners made some progress in this work, but it was slow and attended with sharp disputes.

IT has been found that the track at Madison Square Garden, in this city, upon which the Astley Belt match took place is 7 feet 5 inches short of an eighth of a mile. It follows from the discovery that Weston, Krohn and Ennis got some money out of the match which did not belong to them, neither of them having made 450 miles, and that Merritt, Hazael, Hart and Guyon got less than they earned.

## Foreign.

SPAIN and Santo Domingo have adjusted their differences.

PROMINENT Bonapartists have arrived in London to try and effect a reconciliation between the ex-Empress Eugénie and Prince Jérôme Napoleon.

MR. CHARLES F. MACDONALD, Superintendent of the United States Money Order System, has arrived at Berlin to negotiate a new postal money-order treaty.

GUILLAUME ALPHONSE DEVERGIE, the eminent French physician and medical writer, and Prince Paul de Talleyrand, a grand-nephew of the celebrated diplomatist of that name, are dead.

A HANDSOME piece of furniture is to be made from the timbers of the old Arctic exploring ship *Resolute* for presentation to Mrs. Grinnell, the widow of the late Henry Grinnell, of New York, who fitted out, at his own expense, two expeditions for the search after Sir John Franklin.

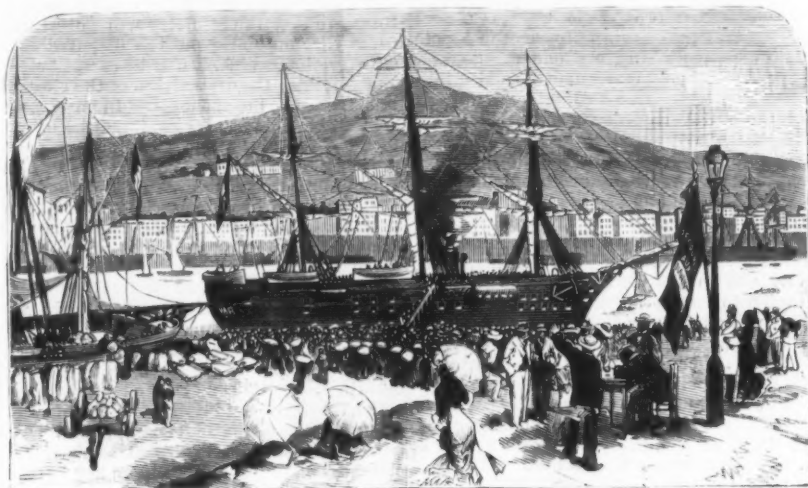
THE Peruvian and Bolivian armies are advancing against Chili. It is reported that the Chilians, before evacuating Calama, sacked and burned that place. The Chilians have made raids into Bolivia, destroying commissary and ordnance supplies, and seizing horses and carts. It is reported that Peru has suspended payments from the Treasury, and prohibited the exportation of silver.



The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 103.



GERMANY.—THE EMPEROR PARTICIPATING IN THE ANNUAL EAGLE-SHOOTING OF THE GARDE.



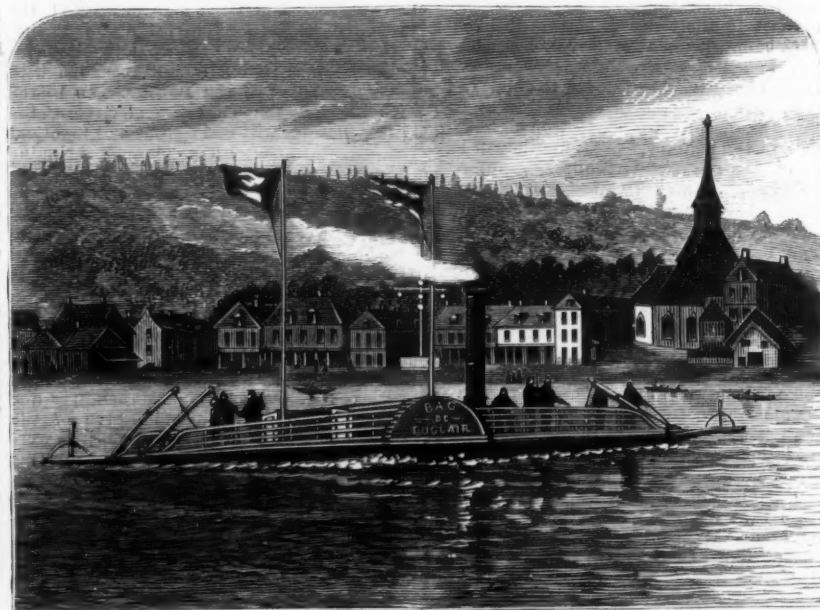
FRANCE.—LANDING OF THE AMNESTIED COMMUNISTS AT PORT VENDRES.



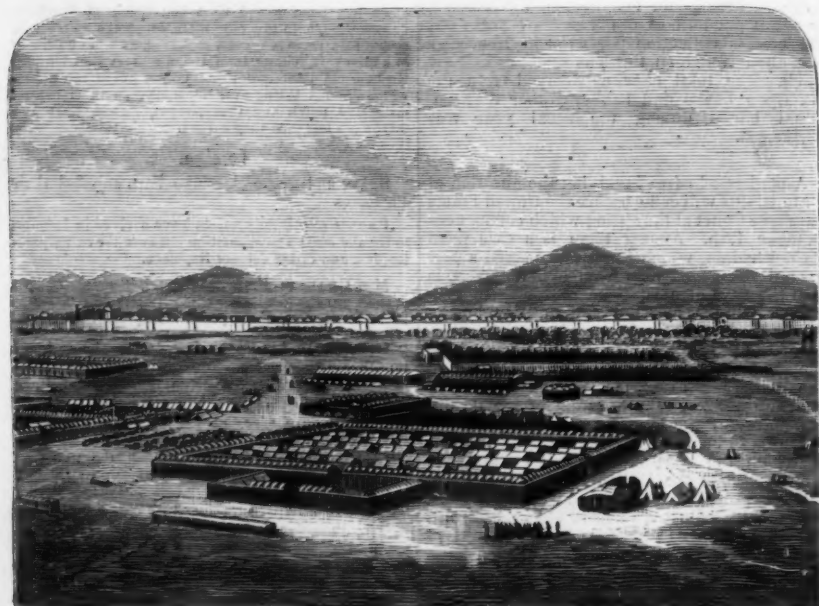
FRANCE.—VIEW OF THE CITY AND HARBOR OF PORT VENDRES.



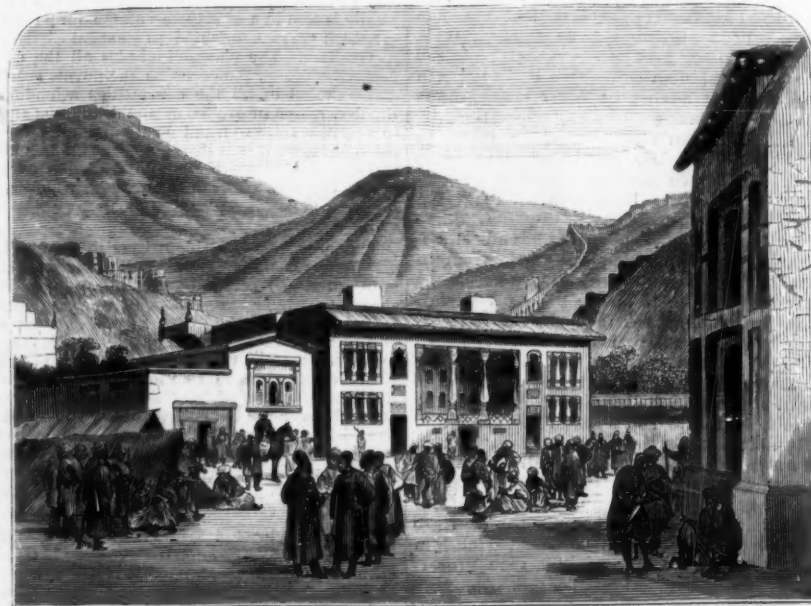
GERMANY.—PEASANTS CATCHING DAY-FLIES ON THE ELBE RIVER, NEAR SCHANDAU, SAXONY.



FRANCE.—NEW STYLE OF FERRYBOATS BUILT TO TRAVERSE THE SEINE.



AFGHANISTAN.—THE CITY OF CANDAHAR UNDER BRITISH POSSESSION.



AFGHANISTAN.—RECEPTION-HALL OF THE NEW AMEER AT CABUL.





A REFRESHING HALT—WATER FOR MAN AND BEAST.

## CLOSE OF GEN. MILES'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE SIOUX.

THE last Indian campaign, led by General Nelson A. Miles, against the Sioux, under Sitting Bull, of which we have published a number of illustrations, was brought to a close with comparatively little loss of life. General Miles started upon his tramp early in June last, and on September 4th he arrived at Fort Keogh, Montana Territory, bringing in a body of 1,000 half-breeds, who had been furnishing arms and ammunition to the Indians between the Yellowstone and the Dakota line. He succeeded in clearing the country he traversed of all the roving bands which had created trouble in the Spring, drove Sitting Bull and his chiefs across the Canadian line, and broke up the illicit traffic in munitions of war which had been carried on openly at various points on the line of his march.

Our artist, who has supplied us with a variety of sketches of camp and march life, concludes the series with the installment published this week. The present sketches are jointly of a military and hunting character. As the column and train moved along, it was necessary to throw out on the flanks a goodly force to prevent the multitude of buffaloes encountered breaking through the line and creating a panic among the horses. The troops lived mainly upon buffalo-meat, and to secure this from day to day, soldiers were told off to hunt the monarchs of the plains. Lest, in the excitement



THE BUGLE-CALL FOR THE RETURN OF BUFFALO-HUNTERS.

of the chase, the men might ride too far or remain on the grazing-grounds too long for their own safety, they were ordered to return at a stated hour in the afternoon by a call from the bugle. Whenever a stream of water was reached there was a gratifying halt, and man and beast enjoyed a fine season of washing and drinking.

## AN AMERICAN COLLEGE IN TURKEY.

AN official report received from Constantinople describes the commencement exercises of the American institution of learning, known as "Robert College," in that city, and gives the following facts with regard to its objects, condition and usefulness: The college was founded sixteen years ago by Mr. Robert, a gentleman of New York, recently deceased. Since then, however, although it has received several gifts from Mr. Robert and other Americans, it has been self-sustaining and has rapidly increased in popularity and usefulness. Its students number at present about two hundred, with a prospect of increased attendance next year.

The president, Dr. Washburne, is a gentleman of broad culture, and the other members of the faculty, most of whom are Americans, occupy an enviable position among the foreign residents. No distinction of race or religion is recognized as a condition of admission to the college, Mohammedans sharing its benefits equally with Christians of all creeds.



FLANKERS KEEPING BUFFALO FROM STAMPEDING THE TRAIN AND COLUMN.

MONTANA TERRITORY.—GENERAL MILES'S MILITARY EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SIOUX.—FROM SKETCHES BY HOLTES.



The course of instruction is principally in English, but the native languages, modern Greek, Armenian, Turkish and Slavic, form an important part of the curriculum. Much attention is given to mathematics and sciences, an excellent philosophical laboratory forming one of the most interesting features of the institution. The classics, history and the modern European languages are also taught. Thus far the Turks seem to have been behind the neighbors and subjects, the Bulgarians, Slavs and others, in availing themselves of the advantages of the institution; but it seems probable that this will not long continue to be the case, as the high character of the college and its officers, and perhaps still more the positions taken by its graduates, can scarcely fail in time to overcome even Mohammedan prejudice, particularly as it is avowedly non-sectarian and makes no attempt to convert its students, aiming rather at the spread of general intelligence than the diffusion of special religious views. The excellent work already accomplished is shown by the fact that ten graduates of the college are among the members of the recently elected Bulgarian Assembly, a fact which points suggestively to the important part which this institution may play in the future of the nations which seem likely to arise in this part of Europe from the breaking up of the Turkish Empire.

The only similar institution in that part of Turkey is one on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus for the education of native women, which is also American in its origin and management. Although somewhat less pretensions than Robert College, it occupies a similar position in public esteem, and in a quiet way is accomplishing a work of which it would be difficult to over-estimate the importance.

#### THE SOUL'S MATE.

THE bard has sung, God never formed a soul  
Without its own peculiar mate, to meet  
Its wandering half, when ripe, to crown the whole  
Bright plan of bliss, most heavenly, most complete.

But thousand evil things there are that hate  
To look on happiness; these hurt, impede,  
And, leagued with time, space, circumstance and fate,  
Keep kindred hearts from heart, to pine and pant and bleed.

And as the dove to far Palmyra flying  
From where her native founts of Antioch beam,  
Wearied, exhausted, longing, pining, sighing,  
Lights sadly at the desert's bitter stream,

So many a soul o'er life's drear desert, faring—  
Love's pure, congenial stream unfound, unequalled—  
Suffers, recoils; then, thirsting, and despairing  
Of what it would, descends, and sips the nearest draught.

#### THE ONE-ARMED HUNTER.

A STORY OF MINING LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.  
[Concluded from last week.]

AFTER a desperate struggle we reached a ravine over which the trail crossed and down which the water thundered, a fierce and boiling flood. To attempt to return over the path which I had just descended was almost certain death. It was impossible to remain till morning where I was, for I felt the marrow chilling in my bones. There was but one thing to do, and that was to cross; so, tightening my belt, with a short prayer for safety, I dashed into the flood. In an instant I realized that I had terribly miscalculated the chances of escape; once in the grasp of that seething torrent, I was borne along as a feather is borne on the breath of a whirlwind, and just as powerless to resist. On and onward we went, at times striking some obstacle, to be spun around till my brain reeled and my head seemed ready to burst. In the brief moments that I was flying down that terrible track, it seemed as if my whole life passed in miniature before me; minute circumstances long past and forgotten were conjured up with a vividness never felt before or since, and I could see the faces of schoolmates who had been buried for years and years, and who now seemed to bear me company in my last terrible ride. Suddenly a sound struck my ears like a deathknell, for it was certain that death was not far off. It was a deep, hoarse roar, as though heaven and earth were coming together; it engulfed and swallowed up every other sound, standing alone by itself, solitary and terrible. There was little time for thought. The dreadful speed at which I had been hurried along suddenly seemed accelerated a hundredfold, then came a wild rush and a fearful leap, and all was over.

When I awoke the first thing that attracted my attention was a figure that sat between me and the fire in the low cabin where I lay. The room was small, the cabin being built of rough logs chinked up with earth. There was a little window at one end of the hut and a rude door at the other. The bed on which I lay was composed of the fine boughs of the mountain-pine, covered with the skin of a grizzly bear. Around the walls were hung various trophies of the chase, and over the fireplace was a huge pair of elk horns which had once been the crown of some forest king. There were a few cheap prints framed with the small cones of the mountain-pine, and in the centre of the floor was a rude table, evidently the work of some amateur carpenter, for the legs were rough saplings driven in the ground, while the remainder seemed to be made rather for use than ornament. Beside the fireplace stood a long Kentucky rifle which had evidently seen hard service, and hanging suspended from one of the timbers of the elkhorn was a belt in which were a revolver and a huge hunting-knife, which, like the rifle, were evidently old companions of their owner.

The figure before me sat in the full glare of the fire and seemed buried in deep contemplation as he gazed into the glowing coals. He was clad in a dressed deerskin hunting-shirt, which was old and worn, and his legs were incased in deerskin leggings similar to his shirt; beside him on the floor lay a foxskin cap, and near by it were a pair of snowshoes which had been recently used. In appearance my host was above the middle height, and apparently about forty-five years of age—the whole frame denoted immense power, while

the clear Roman cut of the face, the large curving nose and the firm-set mouth told of a character not to be trifled with and equal to any emergency of danger; on the side towards me the sleeve hung empty and limp, while his face rested on his left hand as he gazed thoughtfully in the fire. The more I looked at him, the more I became impressed that I had seen that face before, and for some minutes I racked my brain till at last it all came back on me. It was in 1850, when Mormon Bar was in its glory. A rich strike had been made in Morrison's claim, and Jack Shepley and two others came up with a pan of gold to Paddy Flynn's saloon, and all the boys gathered in from far and near to see it. Jack Shepley sat on a high stool behind Paddy's bar, with a cocked revolver in his hand to see that nobody tampered with the treasure, and beside the pan on a card was the ominous inscription "Hands Off." Among the crowd that filled the saloon was a young lawyer from Sacramento, named Ned Murray; he was a talented, handsome fellow, but dreadfully dissipated, and had abandoned his profession of the law, and, like many more in those early days, had become a sort of half-miner half-gambler, but withal he was generally liked. He was a bold player and a lucky one, and as fearless of personal danger as it was possible for a man to be. He had earned the lasting hate of two gamblers, Jack Ferris and Joe Mills, who, at their thieving game of faro, had robbed half the miners on the Bar. One night Ned Murray sat down, and laying his cocked revolver on the table, told Jack to give him a square deal, as he threw down a pile of gold. Jack knew his man and dealt the squarest game that was ever dealt on the Bar, and, as a consequence, the bank was burst and Ned Murray walked off with the ingots. Joe Mills swore revenge, and he and Jack Ferris were in the saloon that night.

In the course of the evening a row occurred over a game of cards; a pistol was discharged and the first shot shattered the only light in the room, and the fight became general. In the dark, screams and yells filled the air, for they fought with the fury of demons. When the lights were brought two men lay dead upon the floor, and Ned Murray lay across the door-sill with his right arm shattered and covered with blood from a terrible gash down the side of his face, which had laid open his cheek and severed his left ear. When he came to, the doctor pronounced amputation necessary, and maimed and bleeding as he was, I shall never forget the iron stoicism with which he passed through the trying ordeal. As soon as he recovered, his terrible disfigurement seemed constantly to prey upon his mind, and in a little while he disappeared from the Bar, and was heard of no more. Jack Ferris and Joe Mills disappeared on the night of the shooting, and many supposed they had left the country. I had seen Ned Murray but once, and that was when I assisted at the amputation.

Six years had passed; the whole contour of the man was changed, but the more I looked the more the conviction was forced on me that the one-armed man before me was Ned Murray of Mormon Bar, and I felt certain, too, though I had never seen him to know him, that my entertainer was also known as "One-armed Gus," the terror of the mountains. I had heard of him everywhere as a man of whom the boldest ruffians stood in awe; a fearless horseman, riding a wild mustang that nobody else could mount; a dead shot with either pistol or rifle, and ready with his knife on the slightest provocation to settle his disputes in the shortest manner. He lived alone in a cabin in the wildest part of the mountain, in an almost inaccessible glen, where few cared to visit him, and it was said he was not over fond of company. A slight movement on my part brought him to his feet, and he came towards the bed.

"Thank God!" he exclaimed, fervently; "thank God that you are still alive."

My face was all swathed in cloths which were dyed red with blood.

"How came I here?" I asked.

He laid his hands to his lips, saying, "Don't talk; by-and-by you shall know all. But I can tell you this: I found you on the morning after the storm lying upon the rocks outside my door, and unless you came down the cataract, I know of no other way you could have reached it."

Then all the events of that terrible night came back upon me, and I sank back exhausted. One-armed Gus watched over me tenderly, and when I recovered sufficiently to speak, I asked him if he remembered me, and then I recalled the night in which he had met with his terrible misfortune.

Looking mournfully at his empty sleeve, he said, in a choking voice:

"I remember it well, sir; I remember it well. God knows life has little hold on me, for it has been a life of constant suffering and grief. Cut off from the companionship of my fellow-men, who, when I go among them, look on me with horror, I have courted death in a thousand forms, only to see it fly from me. But I felt that I could not die till I met the murderous villain, Jack Ferris, who cut off this left ear. Something tells me that I shall meet him somewhere. On that hope I have lived for years, and in that hope I still live on; and when the hour of retribution comes—as come it surely will—then, and not till then, I shall die content."

As he spoke he held a cup of cool water to my lips, then, strapping on his snowshoes, he seized his rifle; adjusting his belt, he flung his cap on his head and vanished through the door. And this, then, is the terrible One-armed Gus, I said to myself, as I remembered the wild stories of his courage and prowess, many of which bordered on the supernatural.

While I was thinking on my host and the experience of my dreadful ride, I felt that my whole body was as if it had just been taken

from the rack. My head was terribly swollen, and my right arm was powerless. Suddenly the light that came straggling through the little window above me was darkened, and, looking up, I saw a white face laid flat against the pane. The face was pinched and sharp, and ashy pale, and two diamond-glittering eyes peered into the cabin. There was the crackling sound of footsteps on the frozen snow, and then the door was cautiously opened and the visitor stepped timidly in. He did not observe me as I lay in the dark corner of the cabin, and evidently supposed himself alone. Approaching the table, he gathered up the fragments and ate them voraciously, as if starved, while he trembled like one chilled to the bone. He wore a blood-stained cloth around his head and a bandage on his right arm also stained with blood. When he had consumed what was on the table he went to the cupboard and helped himself to whatever he could find; then, returning to the fire, he threw on a couple of sticks and stirred the smoldering embers into a blaze. As the bright flame shot up he observed me on the bed in the corner, and, drawing his knife, he approached me. I looked up, and to my horror saw that it was the gambler Langham. The sharp knife glittered before my eyes; his hot breath seemed to scorch my face as he threw back the cloth with an exclamation of horror, for I was disfigured beyond human recognition.

As he stood leaning over me suddenly he started; there was a sound of footsteps on the outside, and the next instant One-armed Gus stood in the door. Seeing Langham, whom he could not recognize at once, standing by the bed with the knife, Gus threw up his rifle, and covering Langham, told him to hold up his hands and let his knife drop. Langham did as he was commanded, and stood with his hands above his head.

"Who are you and what do you want?" said One-armed Gus to Langham, who stood trembling before him.

"A poor traveler, hungry and footsore, hunted down by enemies, asks your shelter and a mouthful to eat," said Langham.

"If that's all," said One-armed Gus, dropping the muzzle of his rifle on the floor, "sit down and you shall have it, and pardon the rough welcome of a man not used to entertain visitors."

Langham sat down on a stool by the table, while Gus went to the closet and produced a bottle and a couple of tin cups. Gus placed the bottle before his guest and presented him one of the cups, into which he poured some of the contents of the bottle; he then reached the bottle to Gus who stood on the opposite side of the table, and as they raised the cups to their lips their eyes met, and for the first time in six years Ned Murray and Jack Ferris—for he and Langham were one—stood face to face. Gus dashed his cup upon the floor, and, starting back a step from the table, whipped out his huge hunting-knife from his belt. Langham's knife was already in his hand, and he felt that his hour had come. In a close fight he knew that he had no chance with the desperate man before him; so throwing his all upon one desperate cast, he threw his knife with deadly aim, for it whizzed by Gus's head and stuck quivering in the side of the cabin. Gus paused for a moment, glaring on him with the ferocity of a tiger. "You murderous thief!" he said, "have we met at last—you who six years ago tried to murder me in the dark—I wish you had, for if your knife had gone deep enough it would have spared me all these bitter years of misery and suffering." As he spoke, Langham, without seeming to move, had got around towards the fireplace, and just as Gus had finished speaking he seized the rifle which stood against the fireplace, and, leveling it at the one-armed hunter, he was just in the act of firing when Gus leaped forward, and striking up the muzzle of the rifle with the back of his hunting-knife, closed with his adversary, who now dropped the rifle and seized his uplifted hand. Then ensued a desperate struggle, wherein all the dire elements of revenge and hate were mingled. At last Langham stumbled and fell backwards, dragging his foe with him to the floor. As Gus fell forwards, his pistol slipped from its holster and fell right into Langham's hand. Cocking it quick as lightning, he fired; but in that same instant, the desperate hunter's keen knife descended and was buried in the gambler's heart. Then all was still. The deadly foes lay side by side all through the silent night, and I kept a vigil with the dead.

When the morning light broke in upon the scene, I dragged myself down the mountain to the nearest cabin, and the next day a party of miners went up to One-Armed Gus's cabin and buried the aforetime owner under the big pine-tree right above the spring. Langham they buried on the other side of the creek; and as you ride down the trail you can see the little head-board that marks the last resting-place of One-armed Gus, the Hunter of the Sierras.

#### GRAPE CULTURE IN NEW YORK.

THE native country of the vine is shrouded in obscurity, and profane history is silent on the subject of the first vineyard and the first—what Artemus Ward would facetiously term—"flowing bowl." The vine is wild in Greece, Italy and the south of France. In the region between Caucasus and Ararat and Taurus it flourishes abundantly, as also in Mingrelia and Georgia. It is indigenous to America, albeit the apocryphal stories anent its introduction by Sir Walter Raleigh into this country. The sculptures of antiquity are emblazoned with the vine. The shield of Achilles represented a vine-gathering, while vine-culture in Egypt has been commented upon both by Herodotus and Theophrastus. Pliny speaks of a finger-shaped berry, and Mr. Phina, a high authority on viticulture, states that he recently received slips of a vine, imported from Hungary, the fruit of which was described as an inch and a half long by half an inch

in diameter—a form which might be easily described by an imaginative writer as resembling a finger. Virgil's Second Book of Georgics is a practical treatise on vine-culture.

Vitis, the generic name of the vine, is derived from the Latin word *vincere*, to bind. *Viere*, to bend, is likewise pressed into service, while in a work published in 1638, the name *vinum* is attributed to *a-vi*, from its strength. The distinctive differences between European and American vines set botanists by the ears. One thousand four hundred different varieties of the vine have been collected and examined by M. Champagny in the gardens of the Luxembourg, Paris, and 550 different distinct kinds designated. There are four American species, with 300 varieties. The vine is a long liver. Pliny mentions a 600-year old, and at 300 years the vine bears in Italy, 100 years being counted young. It stretches wondrously. Spetchley describes a vine trained against a row of houses in Northampton, Yorkshire, which covered a space of 137 square yards, its stem being three feet eleven inches in circumference at a short distance from the ground. The Hampton Court Vine is celebrated for its immense size, and also from the fact that George the Third once directed a royal gardener to cut one hundred dozen bunches of grapes to be presented to the players of Drury Lane Theatre, a favorite resort of the mutton-eating monarch. The gardener not only procured the required number, but sent word to the King that he could cut off as many more and still have plenty of bunches to spare. This fruitful vine was planted in 1769. Its stem is fourteen inches in girth and one of its branches extends 200 feet. California is not a whit behindhand in Brobdignagian vines. At Montecito, four miles from Santa Barbara, there is a single vine the main stem of which is ten feet in circumference. It is trained upon a trellis sixty feet in diameter. Seven thousand bunches have been collected from it in a single season, yielding 18,000 pounds. In the south of France instances are known of bunches of grapes attaining a weight of eight and ten pounds, while in Syria bunches weigh up to seventeen pounds. Even at the present day, not to speak of the enormous clusters brought by the Jewish spies from the Promised Land, the grapes at Damascus frequently weigh twenty-five pounds to the bunch. One thousand to fifteen hundred dollars have been realized from an acre of Isabella grapes grown in Western New York. In 1864 wine was made from the native grape in Florida. The earliest attempt to establish a vineyard in the British North American Colonies was by the "London Company" in Virginia, prior to 1620. Wine was also made in Virginia in 1647. On the authority of Beverly, who wrote prior to 1722, there were vineyards in that colony which produced 750 gallons a year. In 1683 William Penn attempted to establish a vineyard near Philadelphia, but without success. In 1769 the French settlers in Illinois made 110 hogsheads of strong wine from native grapes. A Swiss colony attempted vine-raising in Kentucky in 1790, but as they cultivated the foreign vine only, their enterprise failed. The great turning point of vine-culture in this country was reached when Mayor Adlum, of Georgetown, D. C., introduced the Catawba grape which, for delicacy and piquancy of flavor, has proved a formidable competitor to many of the most esteemed European vines.

Before we enter into the details of vine-culture, to be illustrated in succeeding numbers of this paper, it might be well to give a few figures in connection with the development of our native wines. According to the most reliable statistics, the average product of late years has been 20,000,000 gallons, 8,000,000 being of California growth and the remainder of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, though some years it has been considerably greater, and this year California alone promises a yield of 12,000,000 gallons, while a proportionate increase is probable in the other States, more particularly the Southern States, where great interests are developing in this industry. These figures look small beside the 1,287,000,000 gallons produced by France (crop of 1878); but, then, it must be borne in mind that only about 3½ per cent. of that quantity comes to the United States, and this brings about 45,000,000 gallons in competition with our own production. Starting with the balance only slightly against us, and being free from tax, it would seem that our native dealers could, without much effort, take the lead and become virtual masters of the situation. That this state of things is rapidly being realized is shown by the American Wine and Grape Grower in the fact that by the receipts at the port of New York during the past six months, over 800,000 gallons were of California production, against 700,000 gallons from Europe, showing a 10,000 gallons balance in our favor. Our illustration represents grape-gathering in a vineyard near Marlboro, on the Hudson River.

#### The Depth of Niagara.

THE cañon of Niagara is far more mysterious than the falls themselves. Within the era of civilization in America no one was able to successfully pierce through the fierce and terrible undercurrent to the bottom until, recently, the Government itself thought it necessary in the half of science to undertake the task. All the great schemes imagined to be strictly scientific were put in operation by bunglers to obtain the depth of water beneath the falls. Bars of railroad iron, piles of stones, and all unreasonable bulky and awkward instruments, were attached to long lines, and cast off the railway bridge and elsewhere, but positively refused to sink. The very bulk of the instruments was sufficient, no matter what their weight, to give the powerful undercurrent a way to buoy them up upon the surface or near it. The United States Corps of Engineers, however, with a small lead of only twelve pounds weight, attached to a slender rope or sounding-line, easily obtained the depths from the falls to the lower bridge. A correspondent who assisted in the hydrographical operations, describes the operation as follows: "One day we launched in a small boat not far below the falls, and entered on a most exciting and perilous exploration of the cañon. The old guide, long in charge of the miniature ferry situated here, accompanied the party. With great difficulty we approached within a short distance of the American falls, which darted great jets of water on us, and far out into the stream. The roar was so terrible that no voice or human sound, however near we were to one another, could be heard. The leadman cast the line, which passed rapidly down and told off eighty-three feet. This was quite near the shore. Passing out of the friendly eddy which had assisted us up so near the falls, we shot rapidly down the stream. The next cast of the lead told off 100 feet, deepening to 132 feet at the inclined railway. The average depth to the Swift Ditch, where the river suddenly becomes narrow, with a velocity too great to be measured, was 153 feet. Just under the lower bridge the whirlpool rapids set in, and so violently are the waters moved that they rise like ocean waves to the height of 20 feet. At this point the correspondent, at the time of the survey, computed the depth at 210 feet, which is accepted as approximately correct. The terrors of the gorge



below this point are known to but few. Indeed, the foot of man scarcely ever treads this infernal region, where almost perpendicular walls rise on each side of the verge of the river from 270 to 360 feet in height."

#### Another Indian Outbreak and Massacre.

On Monday, September 29th, as Major Thornburgh, with three companies of United States cavalry, was passing through a cañon near Milk River, in the wild northwestern corner of Colorado, his command was suddenly attacked by a band of Ute Indians, numbering several hundred. Major Thornburgh was instantly killed, and as his men were forced to retreat, thirteen of them were killed and twenty or more wounded. The Indians burned a wagon-train and killed about three-fourths of the horses of the troops. As hastily as possible the remainder of the troops intrenched and sent the alarm to the nearest post. On October 2d General Merritt left the Union Pacific Railroad station at Rawlins, Wyoming, with 500 men, on a forced march to the rescue of the troops under Captain Payne, who were believed to be surrounded by the Utes. A party of 400 men followed from Rawlins on the 3d. Three theories are given of the cause of the outbreak. One from Washington attributes it to the malice of a mail-contractor, who, having lost his contract, is endeavoring to prevent his successful rival from getting the benefit of it. Another and more probable one, because based upon letters of warning and a demand for the protection of troops, is that Indian Agent Meeker exasperated the Indians by continuing to plow up ground on property they considered their own, and in spite of orders from them to desist. The third is that a gang of white miners made an irruption into the Ute reservation last June, and when the Indians complained to the agent of the trespass they could obtain no redress. Mr. Meeker had frequent difficulties with members of the tribe, and such fears were entertained of an outbreak that he applied for troops to protect the settlers several weeks previous. It was in answer to this request that General Pope ordered Major Thornburgh on the mission that proved fatal to that commander. The Utes are said to be the terror not only of the whites, but of other tribes, to number over 3,000, with 1,000 fighting men, and to be well-armed and commanded. Up to Saturday morning no message had been received from Captain Payne and the beleaguered troops. Grave fears are entertained at Rawlins about the safety of the besieged command. Later dispatches announce that Agent Meeker and all his employees were killed. Ouray, the head chief of the Utes, has sent word to the war party at Milk River to desist.

#### An Aeronaut Probably Lost.

FEARS are entertained that Professor Wise, the venerable aeronaut, and George Burr, of St. Louis, who made an ascension from that city on Sunday, September 28th, have been lost. The professor's object was to make special scientific observations, and he designed remaining in the balloon as long as it would float. Nothing has been heard of the parties since the ascension. A report from Bunker Hill, Ill., on October 3d, said that the balloon had been seen passing over that place, and a farmer's boy declares he saw it at a point ten miles further to the north. At the time of writing it was believed that the aerial voyagers had been lost either in the northwestern pineries or in Lake Michigan. It will be remembered that Professor Donaldson and Mr. Grimwood were lost in 1875, under, as near as can be ascertained, the same circumstances.

#### Hearing with the Teeth.

THE deaf can hear by means of their teeth! The audiphone, an instrument invented by a Western Yankee for alleviating the misery of deafness, is simply a sheet of vulcanized rubber, about 1.22 of an inch in thickness, set firmly in a handle of the same material. In the upper rim of this sheet are pierced some holes, through which passes a silken cord. This goes down on the inner side of the sheet, to the handle, through a slot in which it passes. By pulling this cord the sheet is bent over at any angle which the user may desire. Each person has to ascertain for himself what kind of a curve of the rubber sheet will enable him to hear best. Generally it is very slight—only about ten or twelve degrees—though apparently the deaf person the greater the curve must be. When used the person holding it simply touches the upper edge of the fan or audiphone, against the teeth of the upper jaw. The voice of the speaker strikes on this tense sheet of rubber, and communicates to it vibrations which are in turn imparted to the teeth, and then pass to the auditory nerve. With this operation the outer ear has nothing whatever to do; the delicate machinery through which sound passing from without makes an impression upon the auditory nerve is not used at all. The outer ear may be stopped up entirely, so far as it is possible to do it, and yet one hears distinctly the moment the audiphone is applied to the teeth. It is necessary to use the teeth of the upper jaw, for the reason that they are more nearly in contact with the auditory nerve; nor does it make much difference whether the teeth be one's own or artificial, so long as those artificial teeth are tightly fitted; for when that is the case the vibration is imparted about as well as when they are natural teeth. The inventor is deaf himself. He happened one day to hold a watch between his teeth, and noticed that he could distinctly hear its ticking, though when he held it to his ear no sound was audible. This set him to thinking that possibly he might be able to invent some device by which the sounds of the human voice could be transmitted to the auditory nerve through the medium of a tube, just as the ticking of the watch had been.

#### Criminal Statistics in France.

THE official report addressed to the President of the Republic in reference to the administration of Justice in criminal causes in France and Algeria in 1877 has recently been published, and shows that the number of persons accused and tried before the criminal courts was 4,413, of whom 3,680 were men and 733 women. The figures showing the civil condition of the prisoners are calculated to throw a curious light on the relations between the celibate and married state on the one hand, and crime on the other. The result is, indeed, strikingly in favor of the wedded as compared with the single condition. Thus, it is found that, while the proportion of unmarried persons tried for the gravest class of crimes is 33 in every 100,000, there were among the married, the widows, and the widowers only 11 in every 100,000. The country, too, would seem, so far as these statistics go, to enjoy a purer atmosphere in a moral as well as in a physical sense as compared with the cities of France; for while the towns furnish 17 prisoners from every 100,000 of their population, the country afforded less than one-half—namely, only 8 per 100,000. It may, however, be remarked that, as the villager or peasant who has gravely transgressed the law generally shuns the locality where everybody knows him and his misdoings, and, accordingly, seeks the cities, while there is little or no compensating movement of city criminals to the rural districts, the towns probably have placed to their account in the figures here quoted part of the sins which properly belong to the country. As regards education, the statistics do not enable us to state anything more definite as to its relations to crime than that it appears to have no effect in preserving men and women from the commission of the gravest descriptions of crime. Of the 4,413 prisoners in 1877, as many as 2,864 were returned as able to read and write, while 177 had received a higher education; only 1,372 of the prisoners were unable either to read or write. There were 31 persons sentenced to death, but only 12 were executed. Of persons charged with capital crimes, 33 per cent. of the women were acquitted; but only 19 per cent. of the men so charged escaped condemnation. The Paris Police in 1877 took into custody 35,083 persons, 30,794 of whom were males and 4,289 females, of whom upward of one-fourth were under 21 years of age and upward of two-fifths had been previously convicted. The number of suicides in France in 1877 was 5,922, of whom 21 per cent. were females. Among unmarried persons, there were 28 suicides to every 100,000, while in the same number of married persons there were only 18; but among the widows and widowers the proportion was 31 to every 100,000. Suicide is far more frequent in the towns than in the country, the proportion being 23 and 13 in every 100,000 persons respectively. Among men, it is remarked that suicide is more common as age increases. As regards the causes to which self-destruction is attributed, of the total number of cases, 5,922, the report assigns 1,794 to lunacy or diseases of the brain; 855 to domestic troubles, 837 to physical suffering, 701.

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#### PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

##### Eagle-shooting by the German Emperor.

It is customary for every Prussian Prince to enter on his tenth birthday as lieutenant into the First Regiment of the Garde, and serve therein until he becomes commander of a regiment himself. That is the reason why all the Hohenzollerns, the sovereign included, participate in all the festivities given by the Garde. For 140 years the regiment has had an annual target or eagle-shooting near Potsdam, in the forest of oaks and elms of Katharinenholz. This year the shooting commenced on the 22d of August, and the next day Emperor William and his family arrived from Berlin to take part. It was the first time the old Emperor had had a rifle in his hands since the attempt of Nobeling to kill him. The Emperor shot very well, but the Crown Prince was the best marksman of the day, and declared to be "Schützen Koenig" for the next year.

##### Release of Amnestied Communists.

The selection of Port Vendres as the landing-place of the amnestied Communists released from New Caledonia was a happy stroke of policy, for its population is too sparse and scattered to contribute an element of disorder and riot. It is a commercial and seaport town in the south of France, department of East Pyrenees, on the Mediterranean, with a harbor, formed by a projecting tongue of land, seventeen miles southeast of Perpignan. It was here that the several detachments of released Communists were debarked from the men-of-war, and whence they took cars direct to the Orleans station in Paris. Some relief-committees and a small body of personal friends met the men at Port Vendres, but the only demonstration of note occurred upon the arrivals of the trains in Paris, where thousands of relatives, friends and sympathizers were found in waiting.

##### Catching Ephemera.

The Ephemera, or day-fly (an insect that lives one day only), is at the end of August caught by millions on the borders of the Elbe River, near Schandau, in the Kingdom of Saxony. It is of a yellowish-white color, about one-fourth of an inch in length, and rises towards evening in immense quantities from the waters of the Elbe, whereon the females lay their eggs. The poor people in the neighborhood gather the dead insects and sell them to bird-fanciers and to aquariums as food for birds and small fish. They are killed by building large straw fires, in the smoke of which they perish and fall down upon white bed-sheets spread upon the grass near the fires.

##### New Style of French Ferryboat.

The constant passing of vessels up and down the Seine utterly precludes the possibility of fixed or even swivel bridges, and the difficulty has been most successfully grappled with at Duclair, Caudebec and Quillebeuf by means of flying bridges, or steam rafts. Our illustration represents one of these rafts or ferryboats, that of Duclair and the smallest of the three. It is but eighteen meters long, and is furnished with an engine of thirty horse-power. The entire cost of the construction has been 28,000 francs, and it has been turned out of the workshops of M. Powell, of Rouen, who has also constructed the two others for Caudebec and Quillebeuf respectively. The facility of crossing the river is now most ample. Before the introduction of these flying bridges, an average of but two hundred and thirty or two hundred and fifty vehicles passed over during the day; now that number is quadrupled, while the number of pedestrians has increased in the same ratio.

##### The New Afghan Rebellion.

The late murderous attack upon the British Residency at Cabul by mutinous native regiments, and the measures at once taken to suppress the rebellion, call renewed attention to both Cabul and Candahar. The views now presented are quite different from those published early in the Afghan war, because the occupation has afforded the artists an opportunity to sketch the historic places at greater leisure and with fuller detail. The city of Cabul, which is the capital of Afghanistan under the Ameer of the ruling dynasty, is situated on the banks of the Cabul River, in an elevated plain 6,300 feet above the sea-level, inclosed by high rocky hills on the south and west sides. It has about 60,000 inhabitants and a considerable trade. The principal articles of commerce are fruit and merchandise from India. An active trade is also carried on with Bokhara and with Candahar. The Bala Hissar is a fortified inclosure, comprising nearly a fourth of the whole area of the city of Cabul, and surrounded by a wall which follows every rise and fall of the rocky slopes on which the palace-citadel stands. The most numerous and the most aggressive class is that of the Afghan nationality, who are termed Cabulees. Cabul is, after Bokhara, probably the city in Asia where the fanatical zeal of the Mussulman runs highest. The greatest punishment that could be inflicted on the Cabulees would be to remove the capital of the State back to the old Durani city of Candahar, which is situated about 200 miles southwest of Cabul. Candahar was occupied by the British in the year of 1842, and on the 9th of January last General Sir Donald Stewart took possession and established a large camp outside the walls.

#### NUGGETS FROM THE MINES.

A VERY rich tin mine has been discovered near Dalton, Georgia.

It is claimed that there are eighty-five producing mines in Leadville.

COAL in large seams has been discovered eighteen miles southwest of Wa-Keeney, Kansas.

A LARGE bed of bituminous coal has been discovered near Mountain View, Stone County, Alabama.

THE ore from the silver mines recently discovered near Farmington, Mo., assays \$97 per ton, silver and lead.

THE silver-mines in Montgomery County, Miss., are said to be rich. Silver has also been found in Scott County.

EXPLORERS have found gold one hundred miles east of Prince Arthur's Landing, Lake Superior, on the Canada side. A rush in that direction is not improbable.

VERY rich lead mines have been discovered in the vicinity of Spoonville, in Clark and Hot Springs Counties, Arkansas. Mineral is found near the surface in great quantities.

SINCE January 1st, 1879, 325 mining claims have been located in Nevada County, Cal., and duly recorded. It is one of the best proofs of activity in the mining industry that could be obtained.

GOLD has been discovered at Burk's Gut, Newfoundland. Specimens of the quartz contain considerable gold. A copper mine has been discovered at Harbor Main, Conception Bay, Newfoundland.

THE receipts of iron ore in St. Louis in the first eight months of this year were 119,670 tons, as compared with 71,701 tons in the corresponding period last year, an increase of about 48,000 tons.

THE total production for the world of gold and silver for the 373 years from 1493 to 1875 is estimated by an eminent German authority at \$7,476,185,510.50 of silver, and \$5,644,151,241.43 of gold.

THREE thousand miners are now employed by the coke companies in the Connellsville region, Pennsylvania. An item from Connellsville reads: "All persons who wish employment can get it."

A LETTER from Maine describes the development of a new source of riches in that State—a copper-mine. A rich vein seems to have been discovered, and the work of mining has already passed beyond the experimental stage.

ALASKA boasts of placer diggings at Cassiar, about 300 miles inland by way of the Stickeen River, with which communication is had by two steamers. Some 1,800 miners, one-half Chinamen, have gone thither this season.

EXTENSIVE deposits of almost pure gypsum have been discovered in Suak Valley, twenty-five miles from Seattle, Washington Territory. It is reported as the first deposit of the kind found west of the Rocky Mountains.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been created near Empire, Kansas, on the branch of the Fort Scott road, by the finding of a vein of lead ore by laborers employed in building the road. Nearly 1,500 pounds of rich ore were secured.

MONTANA during the past sixteen years has produced \$153,000,000 in gold and silver; \$147,000,000 of this was in gold. Montana, therefore, ranks next to California as a producer of gold. There are already 20,000 quartz mines in the Territory.

ENGLISH iron ore will be a new feature of our imports this year. American ores have risen \$1.50 per ton, owing to the great demand from our blast-furnaces, orders for nearly 50,000 tons have been sent to mining companies on the west coast of Great Britain.

THE rock of the famous soap-mine near Elko, Nevada, is of a soft reddish cast, greasy to the touch, and in water soaks into a pulp, very much like Castile soap in appearance. It contains silicate of alumina, oxide of iron, boracic acid, magnesia and native silver.

THE McGregor Mine, at Georgetown, Grant County, New Mexico, since its discovery in 1873, has turned out a steadily-increasing quantity of high-grade ore, and the nine different pay-streaks now being operated indicate that the real wealth of the mine has not been even approximately ascertained.

BALTIMORE capitalists have struck a bonanza of copper ore in Ashe County, N. C., just where that State joins Virginia and Tennessee. A vein 20 feet wide has been opened for 1,000 feet, and 700 men are keeping 10 blast-furnaces at work, which turn out 10,000 pounds of copper daily. The ore yields 400 pounds to the ton.

PRIVATE advices have been received at Little Rock, Ark., of the discovery of very rich lead mines in the vicinity of Spoonville, in Clark and Hot Springs Counties. It is found near the surface in great quantities. One man melted sufficient ore to yield five hundred pounds of metal, over a common fire, and sold it at Arkadelphia.

THE Thursday evening receptions of the Bullion Club, New York, are quite popular, and their elegant rooms are crowded with capitalists and mining men every week. The evenings usually open with an address from some practical or scientific gentleman, followed by an informal interchange of opinions and current mining news.

PROFESSOR FREMY, of the French Academy of Sciences, in a recent paper, claims that a vein of coal does not represent a mass of vegetation which has been changed directly into coal by distillation under pressure. It is, indeed, a product of the decomposition of substances derived from vegetation, but the plants from which coal is ultimately formed must have lost all trace of organic structure before the modification took place of which coal is the result.

THE mineral wealth of Canada and its development are just now attracting the attention of the ablest minds in the Dominion. Reliable workings in the neighborhood of Thunder Bay have been purchased by Nevada and Colorado miners. Four seams of ore, carrying both gold and silver, have been struck in the Northern Light district. McKellar's Island is found to contain silver spar very rich. Explorations recently made on Black Bay were attended with success.

COLORADO produced, previous to 1870, \$27,231,081, gold; \$380,000, silver; \$40,000, copper; making a total of \$27,651,081. From 1870 to 1878, inclusive, the yield has been: Gold, \$21,004,369; silver, \$25,481,760; copper, \$592,993; lead, \$1,131,000; total, \$48,110,123. This makes a total value of precious metals—in gold of \$48,235,450.76, and in silver, \$25,811,760.48—of \$74,047,211.23. It is stated that this year will add in both metals at least \$12,000,000 to this sum total.

THE Mexican Government has received authentic accounts of the immense richness of mines recently discovered in the Sierra Mojada. Crowds are flocking there, and the Government has adopted measures to preserve order and have the mining laws enforced. A Texas company has been organized at Nueva Laredo with \$50,000 cash to work the mines. A competent Mexican assayer, to whom specimens from the Mojada have been shown, pronounces them one-quarter gold. Americans at Mojada in one hour excavated a lump valued at \$3,000. The mines are 500 miles southwest of San Antonio.

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—WIDOWS in Nevada are exempt from taxation to the extent of \$1,000.

—THE heavy tax imposed by the last Legislature has pretty much put an end to horse-racing in Texas.

—STUDENTS who take the benefit of the Texas State Normal School are required to teach five years.

—THE London Society of Arts intends awarding a gold medal for the discovery of the best means of protecting ships from fire and from sinking.

—THE French artillery has been doubled since 1870; and now numbers, gun for gun and man for man, exactly the same as that of the German Empire.

—MASSACHUSETTS sends 74 per cent. of her school population to school; New York sends 35 per cent.; New Jersey, 34; Connecticut and Rhode Island, 55; Oregon, 60, and Louisiana, 20.

—FRANCE, Germany, Italy, Austria and Switzerland have agreed that their embassies and consulates shall send home indigent persons of their respective nationalities at half the ordinary railway fares.

—IN disinfecting Memphis the National Board of Health has used 170,105 pounds of copperas, 9,000 barrels of lime, 40 barrels of sulphur, 1,215 pounds sulphate of zinc, 15 barrels of carbolic acid, and 1,200 gallons of zinc iron.

—A CHINAMAN in Carson City failing to pay his laundryman, another Chinaman was, on September 8th, dragged into the Chinese Masonic Lodge there, and had a portion of his ear cut off as a punishment, after which he left the city.

—NEXT to the United States, Russia has the most extensive system of telegraph lines, viz., 58,000 miles; Italy comes next, with 46,000 miles; next France, with 34,000. Great Britain has about 26,000 miles, and Germany 24,000 miles.

—A REPORT has just been issued by the Minister of Public Works in France showing the number of railway accidents between 1868 and 1877. The total number of accidents has been 799, causing injury to 2,158, and deaths to 218.

—THE population of Stockholm, the Swedish capital, now numbers 161,594 persons, 88,830 being females and 72,764 males. Personal taxes are paid to the Government by 109,616 of the inhabitants, namely, by 63,513 females and 46,103 males.

—THERE are over 46,000,000 acres of land in the State of Kansas now open for pre-emption under the Federal laws, or to purchase from railways and others holding grants of lands. The lands open to purchase are sold at from two to six dollars per acre.

—THERE are at present about 54,000 cotton operatives employed throughout Italy in spinning and 80,000 in weaving. Italy possesses 800,000 spindles and 15,000 power looms, and there are three large print-works at Milan, Torre Pellice and Salerno.

—A SIAMSE embassy is in London to open up a new line of connection between India and China which will shorten the voyage by 800 miles, and it is hoped, increase the commerce. The digging of a canal to connect the two rivers which traverse the Malayan peninsula is their special object.

—THE Farmers' Emigration Society is a reality in London. It sent a batch of eighty men, with their families, to Texas the other day, and it is organizing a second and larger expedition. This first colony carried with it more than \$150,000 in cash. This would give not far from \$2,000 to each emigrant.

—A NEW temperance movement has been organized in Great Britain. It takes the form of a joint-stock company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, in shares of \$5 each. It proposes to open temperance houses all over the kingdom. The Archbishop of Canterbury heads the list in the prospectus of the enterprise.

—ST. PATRICK'S Roman Catholic Church at Norwich was dedicated, September 26th, with imposing ceremonies. All the Catholics of the vicinity turned out, and visiting delegations were present from several neighboring towns. The church is the largest and most costly structure in Eastern Connecticut. It cost \$250,000.

—IT has at last been determined to convert the Great Eastern into a meat-carrying trader between London and Texas. The requisite alterations, which will include new boilers, will involve an expenditure of about £100,000; but as the vessel can carry 2,000 head of cattle or 36,000 sheep, the speculation will doubtless prove remunerative.

—THE First African Baptist Church of Richmond, Va., is the largest church in this country, having no less than 3,300 members. In the past twelve years no less than 3,500 names were taken from the roll. The pastor, Rev. James H. Holmes, was formerly a slave, and since the war he has had the opportunity of forgiving the man who sold his wife and children from him.

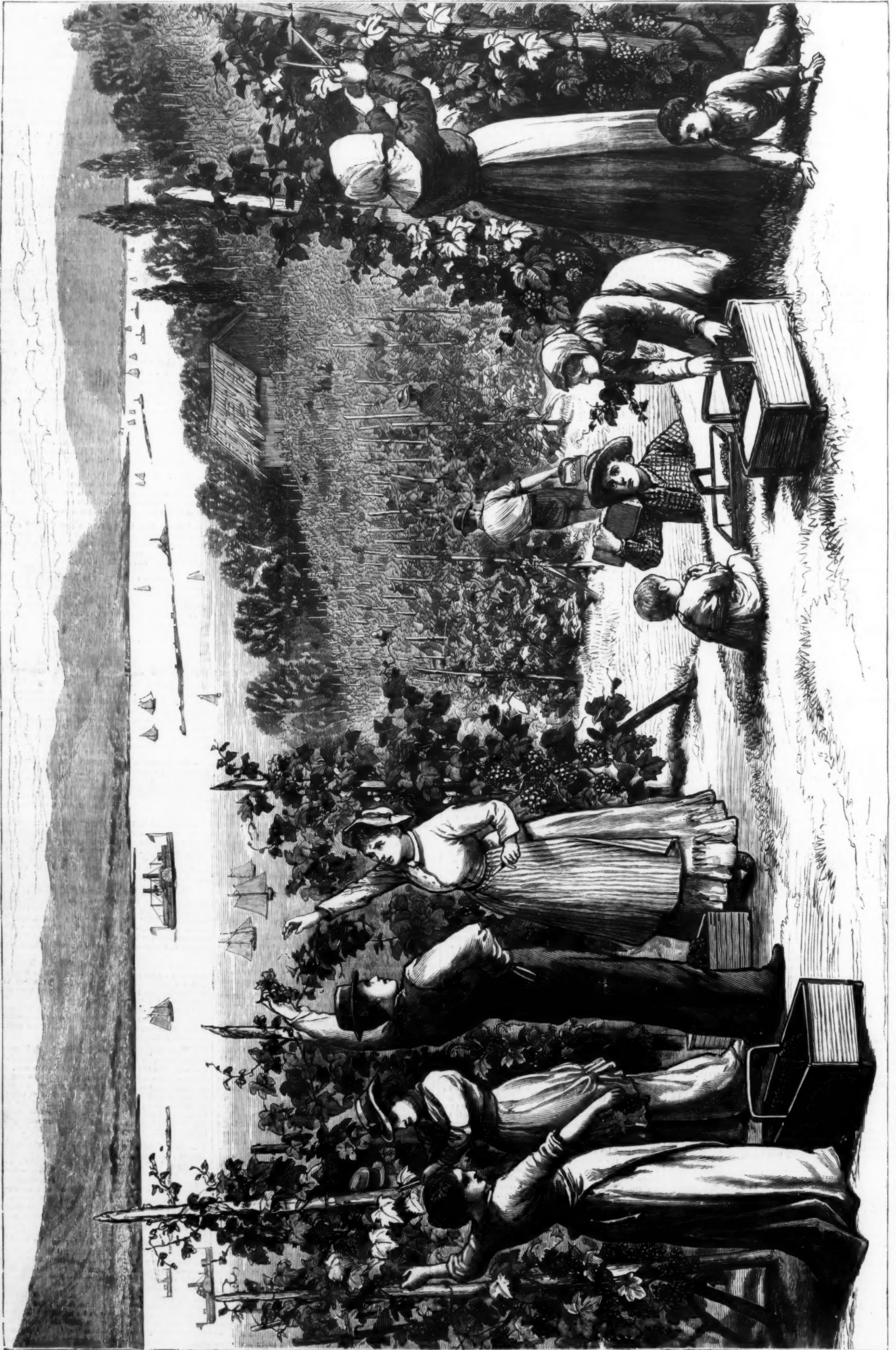
—THE Imperial Statistical Office in Berlin has published a review of the population of the States of Germany according to the enumerations which have been taken since 1816. In that year the number of inhabitants of the States now included in the German Empire was 24,831,396. At the census which was taken about three years ago the population enumerated was 42,727,360, being a total increase during the half-century of 17,895,964.

—THE Gotthard Tunnel is being pushed rapidly to completion. Four thousand men are now engaged in the work, and fresh hands are taken on every day. The advance is at the rate of nearly eight metres a day, and the length still to be bored is 1,000 metres, so that the tunnel will probably be finished by the end of this year or the beginning of next. The making of the Mont Cenis branch will be commenced on the 1st of October, and its completion is expected to coincide with that of the main line.

—THE flotilla of which the Russians made a present to the Bulgarians, and which is riding at anchor in the port of Rustchuk, has quite recently had the Bulgarian flag hoisted on its masts. The ceremony was performed with all solemnity on the five ships. The metropolitan of Rustchuk, at the head of the clergy of the place, blessed the flags, the thunder of cannon announcing to the crowds thronging the riverside the commencement of the ceremony. The Bulgarian prelate also delivered an address to the first Bulgarian crew.

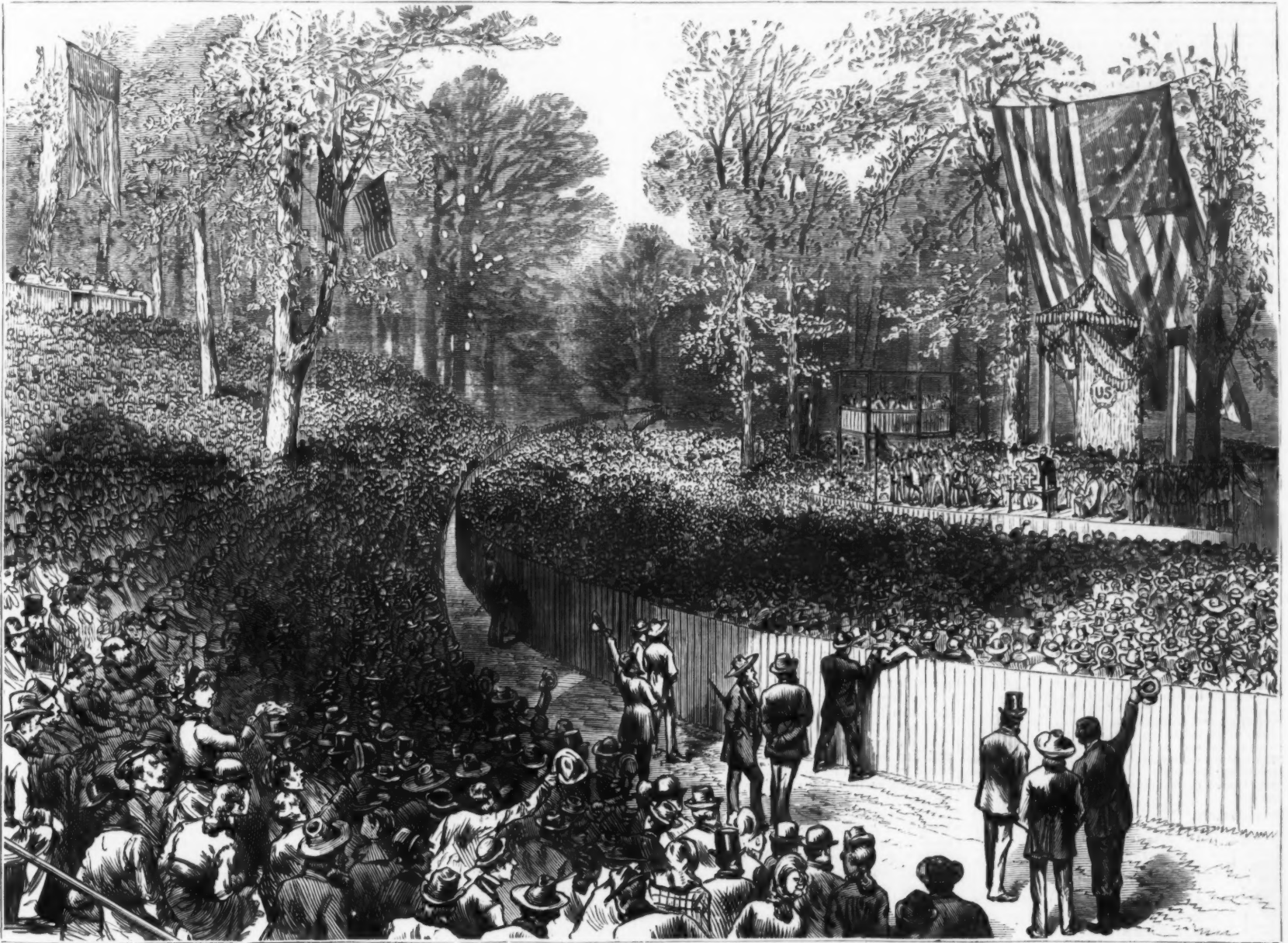
—THERE is only one country in the world in which there are no illiterate people; it is the Sandwich Islands. The population of the islands is 58,000. They have eleven high educational institutions, 169 middle public schools, and forty-three private schools. The public instruction is under the supervision of a committee appointed by the king, and composed of five members, who serve without remuneration; the committee appoint a general inspector and a number of sub-inspectors. The Government takes care that every person shall be able at least to read and write, and pursues energetically all parents who neglect to send their children to school.





NEW YORK.—GROWING AMERICAN INDUSTRIES—GATHERING GRAPES IN THE VINEYARD AT MARLBORO-ON-THE-HUDSON.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 102.





PRESIDENT HAYES RESPONDING TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.



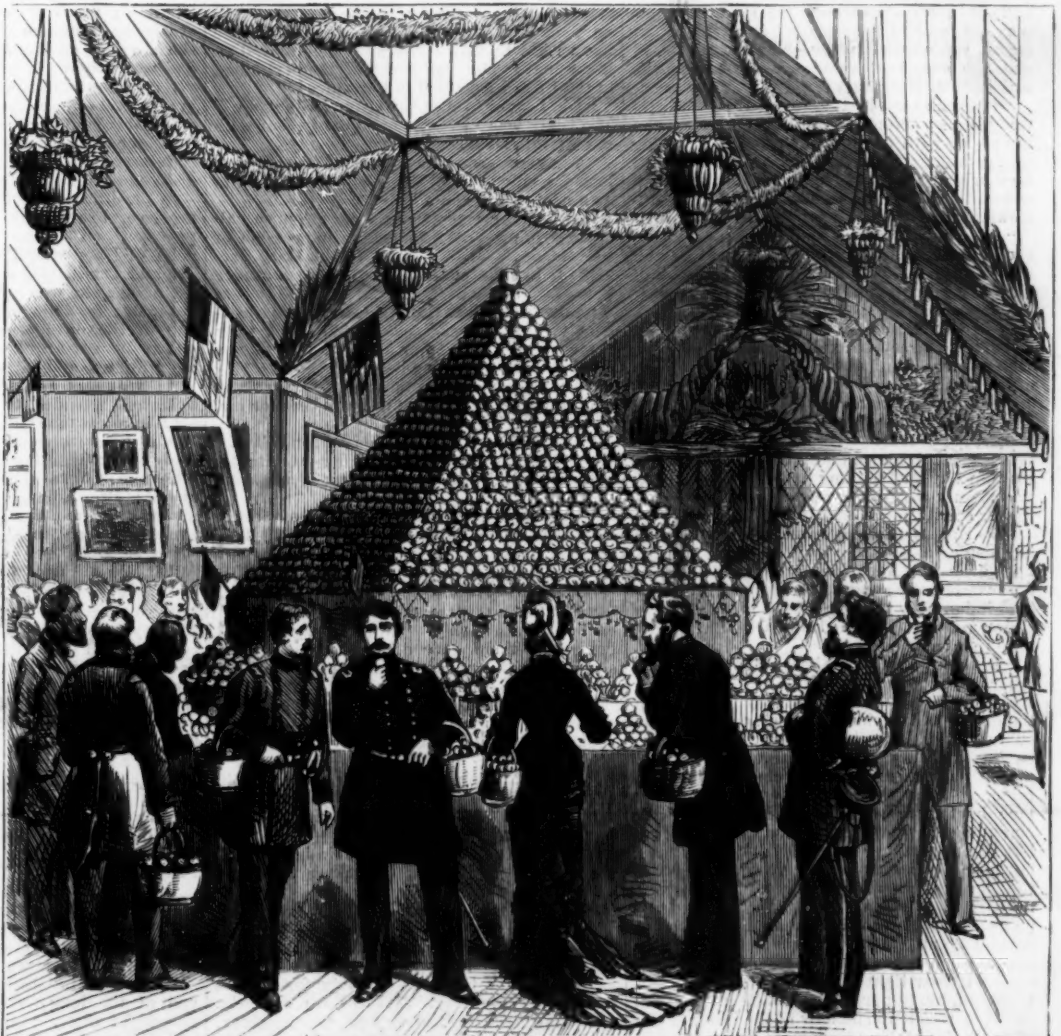
BUCK-HORN CHAIR PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

#### PRESIDENT HAYES'S WESTERN TOUR. THE VISIT TO THE FAIR AT NEOSHO FALLS, KANSAS.

THE Western tour of President Hayes and party was attended by many pleasant and gratifying incidents, his reception being everywhere most cordial and enthusiastic. But in no State was his progress marked by heartier popular ovations than in Kansas, the imperial young commonwealth of the West. No event in recent years seems to have stirred the people to greater enthusiasm than the visit of the President to the region which, now dotted with towns and cities and teeming with fertile and prosperous farms, was only a few years ago a barren waste.

One of the objective points of the Presidential excursion was Neosho Falls, an invitation to visit an exhibition of the agricultural products of Southern Kansas at that place having been accepted before the departure from Washington. The President, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, General Sherman, and one or two others, reached Neosho on the morning of the 25th of September, being met at the railway station by a vast concourse of people, and escorted to the fair-grounds by the Capital Guards of Topeka,

headed by the band of the United States infantry and a company of boys, less than twelve years old, in the uniform of Zouaves, followed by a procession of carriages and civilians a mile long. The grounds were handsomely decorated and ornamented by various productions of the State, artistically and tastefully arranged. At the entrance was a magnificent arch of welcome, formed entirely of agricultural products and bearing the Goddess of Liberty. The reverse side bore the



VIEWING THE DISPLAY OF FRUIT IN FLORAL HALL.



SYMBOLIC ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE FAIR-GROUNDS.

KANSAS.—VISIT OF PRESIDENT HAYES AND PARTY TO THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT NEOSHO FALLS, SEPTEMBER 25TH.—FROM SKETCHES BY H. WORRELL.



words in the panels, "Kansas—in 1856, bleeding; in 1860, drouthy; in 1879, booming." The battlements and cornice of this arch were made from large ears of corn, with black sorghum-heads by way of finish; the Kansas coat-of-arms was painted on a circle, the eagle having feathers of wheat-heads; on the top, at the sides, were two groups of pumpkins surmounted with flags. The body of the arch was entirely covered with green sorghum-stalks stripped of all leaves, with a border of red sorghum-heads on each corner. The letters of the word "Welcome" were formed of finely cut wheat straw, on a background of blue, which in turn was bordered by ears of yellow corn and yellow millet-heads. Under the arch were festoons of bearded wheat, with hanging baskets filled with fruit. The lower part of the structure was covered with corn in the stalk, fresh from the fields.

On reaching the grounds the reception committee immediately marshaled the way to the grand stand, in front of the amphitheatre, in which 10,000 people stood and sat. Upon the platform sat the Presidential party, Governor and Mrs. St. John, members of the latter's military staff, George A. Crawford, Sidney P. Clarke, General Horton, of Texas, a number of other prominent Kansans and representatives of the press. Hon. John R. Goodin made the welcoming address in behalf of the association, and was followed by Governor St. John. The President responded at some length, speaking humorously of the incidents of his trip, and then more gravely of the political duty of all good citizens, especially in maintaining the doctrine of the sovereignty of the nation. The President was enthusiastically cheered, and was followed by General Sherman, who delighted the audience by a witty contrast between the Kansas of 1861 and the Kansas of 1879.

At the close of the platform exercises, Hon. George A. Crawford, on behalf of the people, presented the President with a splendid buckhorn chair which was beautifully upholstered and manufactured from the bones of Kansas cattle. Lunch followed, to which two hundred guests were admitted. After dinner, speeches followed from the President, General Norton and others, from the grand platform. The occasion was one of great interest to all participants. The fair itself was in every way creditable, the display of cattle, fruit, and farm products being especially attractive. Grain was represented by 132 lots. There were 96 entries of vegetables, 137 of garden vegetables, 46 of butter, cheese, etc., 86 of apples, etc., etc. Our illustrations show the interior of the Floral Hall and fruit exhibit, with the Presidential party inspecting and sampling the fruit; also the exhibit of tall corn, some seventeen feet high, which at once surprised and gratified the visitors; the buckhorn chair presented to the President, etc. Among the corn-stalks was one on which the lowest ear was ten feet six inches from the ground. By way of illustrating the height of the corn, a dummy figure was placed upon a ladder, in the act of detaching an ear.

## "QUEEN LILY AND ROSE IN ONE."

### CHAPTER I.

"YOU will have to go down to Kelly's to meet the coach, Frank," Miss Julia said, sighing dismally.

"Very well," Frank rejoined, shortly looking rather sulky in view of this duty.

"Mind you don't pay Pat Byrne more than sixpence for bringing up her things! He wanted tenpence the last time I came from Dublin, I remember," Miss Anastasia remarked in a vindictive tone.

"No matter whether there is a horse load or not, I suppose," Frank said, scoffingly.

"A horse-load! For a girl's box with her few clothes?" said Miss Julia, growing a dull purple with anger at the suggestion.

Without rejoinder Frank quitted the room, and was tramping through the kitchen, on his way out, when his steps were arrested by an eager, suppressed voice—"Frank, Frank!" and the sound of some one descending the stairs at headlong speed.

"It's such a cold day, Frank—the poor little thing is perished maybe in that coach! Take my shawl with you to put around her coming up the hill." And Mary O'Hara's plain red face brightened into comeliness with her good-natured smile as she went back to her bread-making, which she had just quitted.

"All right, Molly." And Frank's face softened a little, and the eyes of the brother and the younger sister met with a kindly look of mutual recognition of each other's thoughts.

Mary and Frank O'Hara—each the other's only earthly friend—were the children of old Robert O'Hara's second marriage, as "the weird sisters" Julia and Anastasia were those of his first and very early marriage, poor Miss Julia being, in fact, sorrowfully aware that she was only twenty years younger than her father, old Robert O'Hara, whose eyes were bluer and brighter and his color fresher than his thin haggard-looking daughter's had been for twenty years, as he likewise possessed higher spirits, more energy and briskness.

Miss Anastasia was a more youthful copy of her sister—a genteel pinched-looking person, with drab hair and complexion to match, and an anatomically suggestive figure perpetually clad in horribly limp dresses of black calico of a slaty, shiny, crumpled, and altogether tenebrous appearance.

"Tea ready, Julia? Where's Frank? Molly, where's your brother?"

Six loud strokes had just resounded from the old eight-day clock in the passage, but the cold daylight of the bleak Spring evening was shining strongly into the large scantily-furnished parlor, on the white cloth of the tea-table, on Julia O'Hara's meagre, despondent face bent over some sewing, on her sister Mary hard at work cutting and buttering endless slices off a huge loaf of fresh-baked bread, her face glowing from the combined effects of the fierce kitchen fire and her present exertions, until it presented a most inflamed appearance, which was unwholly almost a normal condition with poor hard-working, housekeeping Mary; and, last but not least, the cold clear light shone right on the face of the bluff, burly personage sitting in a hard, polished wooden armchair at the head of the table—redoubtable Robert O'Hara himself, one of the fiercest-tempered, most tyrannical, hard-swearing and occasionally hard-drinking

men in the county, but who, though possessing the gifts of perfectly unbroken health, a splendid constitution, and keen intellect, had likewise the reputation of being one of the best-looking men and shrewdest hands at a bargain to be found "for twenty parishes round."

"Frank's gone to meet the coach, sir," his youngest daughter replied, timorously, glancing at her sire's knotted gray eyebrows and the angry sparkle in his clear blue eyes she knew so well. "You know the little girl is coming this evening."

"Hum!" her father replied, gruffly, and the stern eyebrows lowered, and his whole face darkened for a few moments.

Mr. O'Hara had finished his second cup of tea and his third slice of cold beef and bread and butter, when Frank's quick, heavy footsteps were heard in the hall.

"Here they are," Mary said, in a slightly excited undertone, the good-natured smile coming into her eyes which she was afraid to let appear on her lips.

Julia looked three degrees more doleful, sighed, and slowly rose to her feet. Anastasia compressed her thin lips, coughed, and darted a swift frown in the direction of her father, which she took care, however, that he should not see, but did not raise her eyes again, until a strange, half-suppressed ejaculation from him made her start.

"You're Madeline's daughter!"

Her father had risen to his feet, and before him was standing a young girl dressed in black, with a mass of jetty ostrich feather curling softly over the crape folds of her hat and resting on huge soft plaits of pale golden, feathery-looking hair. Beneath the crape folds was a small, delicate, *mignonne* face, a pair of haughty, downcast, white eyelids, a sensitive red mouth, and an imperious little chin.

But Miss Anastasia cared for none of these things. Her gaze concentrated itself on the rich black feather; in the depths of her inner consciousness she instantly and correctly appraised it.

But nobody spoke a word of welcome, whilst the stern father stared frowningly at the fair face beneath his gaze.

"You've your mother's figure and her hair, and her look, too," he muttered, in a lower tone; "but you're not much like her. I expect you're like your father—eh, Maud St. Crewe?"

"Yes, sir, I am very like my father, I have been told." The reply was coldly, clearly spoken; and with haughty self-possession she drew herself away from old O'Hara's touch and addressed poor Molly O'Hara, who brightened up instantly.

"Would you please show me to my room?"

She spoke courteously, but as one speaks to a servant, and, with a slight inclination of her head, quitted the room.

"That's rather stiff," Anastasia remarked, sneeringly, in a loud whisper addressed to no one in particular. "I expect the young lady forgets where she is—she took Mary for a waiting maid."

Frank's fresh, handsome face, so like his father's, darkened as a thunder-cloud, as he flung himself into a chair.

"She'd better go on like that," he muttered, angrily. "I'll soon let her know what is what!"

"What'll you let her know?" his father demanded, scornfully. "You'll not interfere with that girl, if you please! Maud St. Crewe has a right to take what airs she likes, d'ye know that? She has some of the best blood in the United Kingdom in her veins!"

"Oh, I know! And my sister has not, sir!" The reply was uttered very quietly, but with intense bitterness.

"No, your sister has not, sir," the sire rejoined, coolly; "and she has sense enough to own it, if you haven't."

Any further reply to this assertion, so calculated to produce a favorable impression of the stranger on the whole family, was prevented by the entrance of the stranger herself.

"Now, missy," O'Hara commenced, patronizingly, "sit here by me. Maud—lan't your name Maud? Give her a cup of tea at once, Molly. Julia, cut some beef."

"Thank you," the young lady said, calmly seating herself. "Do not cut any beef for me, please"—to Miss Julia.

"Nonsense! You must have some beef," Mr. O'Hara protested, with noisy hospitality. "Well, what'll you have? Eggs and bacon? Ham?"

"No, thank you—oh, no!" the young person said, with an involuntary shudder of disgust. "I should like an omelette, please, or a *pâté*. I really should like a *pâté*," she said, her little mouth curving into a confidential smile.

"What's that? Some of your French dishes?" said O'Hara, roughly. "No, missy, you won't get any of them. We don't have such kick-shaws"—with supreme contempt. "Say the word at once—ham or eggs?"

"I will take an egg, then," the young person answered, resignedly. "I shall show your cook how to make omelettes if you will allow me."

"Indeed! There's the cook, then!" said O'Hara, chuckling and pointing to Mary.

"Your cook?"—with an astonished stress on the word.

"Yes, Miss St. Crewe," Frank interposed, his face flaming defiantly, "that's the cook, and I'm the stable-boy."

"Pardon me, and—those?" the young lady said, rising to her feet and, with a flutter of a tiny white hand, indicating the two elder sisters.

"The Misses O'Hara—any time for the last forty years, my dear," said O'Hara, coarsely. "That lady, the cook, is my youngest daughter, Molly, and the gentleman in a bad temper is, my son, and heir if he behaves himself—if not, you'll be."

They were accustomed to this taunting and gibing, and accustomed to regard it in the light of playful ebullitions of their sire's humor; but at these last words Frank's flushed face paled slightly and his lip curled, whilst Miss Anastasia seemed to have almost lost her self-possession. She glared scornfully at the intruder, muttered some excuse, and rose from the table, to relieve her feelings by grinding her teeth hard when once safe outside the door, and, Miss Nipper-like, by contradicting and calling names in the entry.

She seemed to have come like a firebrand amongst them, this lily-like girl, with the soft, lustrous hair and pure, statuesque young face,

"Pale with the golden beam of an eyelash dead on her cheek."

She was made to be loved, with her childish innocence, her maiden pride and loveliness, but already she had won not love, but hate.

With dull, apathetic disfavor, Julia regarded her; with intense jealous fear and vengeful dislike Anastasia thought of her as a supplanter and rival in every possible way; and more plain-featured Molly, who would fain have loved her, felt humbled and painfully conscious of all her physical and mental shortcomings before the clear, penetrating gaze of those bright, proud eyes and the pale beauty of that calm patrician face.

Frank hated her. There was no doubt about that. Short a time as his hatred had endured, it had become intense. He hated her before he ever saw her or spoke to her; he hated her now so fiercely that he thought to himself—recalling a fragment of his scanty historical knowledge—that, if they had both lived in the days of Robespierre's blood-stained rule, he should almost have liked to see her on the guillotine scaffold, this white-faced, insolent young aristocrat.

For she was very young—poor little Maud St. Crewe; for all her blossoming womanly graces, she had only just passed her sixteenth Spring, and was an orphan, and friendless, and homeless, save for this home into which she had just entered—"Rathmore Castle, the seat of Robert O'Hara, Esq.," as the county guide-books had it. And this home she might not have possessed either, but that she was owner of a very small fortune, which, being left entirely in her own control, old O'Hara shrewdly guessed might possibly be entirely at his control, too—not that he designed to rob the orphan and the fatherless, but that the possession of hard cash was one of the things which Mr. O'Hara could not calmly contemplate in another when the possession could be by any means transferred to himself; he never meant to do a deliberate wrong to Maud St. Crewe, for she was the child of the only woman he had ever really and passionately loved.

Some ten years before the handsome, fiery old Irish squire had met, loved, wooed and won Madeline St. Crewe, a beautiful, high-born young widow, who, in utter forlornness, had accepted him, had lived two years with him in bitter, repining unhappiness, and then her short, ill-starred life closed. Her little daughter by her first marriage had been adopted, or partly adopted, by an old peeress, a relative of the child's father, who had taken her as a beautiful toy—an amusement to brighten the loneliness of a selfish old age. Maud's stepfather had thus never even seen her until the death of her protectress had thrown her adrift on the world again; and whilst his crafty, hard nature softened at the memories she revived of the fair, unhappy woman he had won proudly to be his, to have and to hold till death—the death that came so soon to break the fetters that held her against her will—his children regarded the advent of this daughter of their father's third wife—the cold, stately young stepmother whom they had all disliked—with vexation and dismay.

In the kitchen, by the dull red glow of the turf-fire, Frank and his sister were sitting together. Of course there was work to be done, or Mary would not have dared to waste fire and candlelight up to such a late hour of the night; she was busily employed in making hot coffee for the men who were sitting up in one of the out-houses with a sick cow, for whose benefit Frank was likewise compound ing a huge medicinal potion.

"I wouldn't say that, Frank—no, I don't think she intended to behave uncivilly," she said, in a low tone and half-unwillingly; "but she is as stately and distant as if she were Lady Fitzwilliam herself, I declare! I wonder who she thinks she is?" Mary continued, angrily, after a pause. "I only asked her—I meant it in kindness, I'm sure—I asked her if she'd like me to sleep with her, being a stranger, and she says—"

"She says!" repeated Frank, mockingly.

"I mean, 'she said,'" Mary went on, humbly amending her words—"she said, 'No, thank you—certainly not,' and looked at me in such a way! And then she handed me her dressing-gown, and says—said, 'Will you be kind enough to have this aired for me?'—a splendid deep rose-colored one, Frank, with velvet buttons all down the front—I never saw the like!"

"She's a wonderful creature altogether!" Frank said, ironically. "We have never had such a blessing come to the house before as this, though we've had a good many."

"You may say that," said Mary, shaking her head; "but she's really a handsome girl, Frank, isn't she?"

"For those who admire a bit of a ghostly-white face and a lot of yellowish hair like a Banshee of a moonshiny night, I suppose she is," Frank replied, searching about him for a sufficiently contemptuous simile.

Later still at night, in the far off room at the end of the long corridor, where the misty moonlight dimly revealed a narrow white bed and a golden head tossing wearily on the pillow, the dead silence was broken every now and then by a sobbing smothered cry:

"Oh, heaven, I am so lonely—so lonely! I have no one on earth! Oh, heaven, send some one to love me, I am so very, very lonely!"

### CHAPTER II.

"WHO was that came to see you to day, Maud?"

"Sir George Canonbury, sir," Maud answered, sedately, swinging the open sash of the window to and fro softly.

"Indeed! And what did Sir George say to you? He is a relative of your late friend, Lady Canonbury, isn't he?" Mr. O'Hara asked, pompously.

"Would you shut that window, if you please?" Miss Anastasia interposed, frowning, "We are not all as fond of living in the open air as you are."

"Yes, sir," Maud returned, closing the window; "he is Lady Canonbury's grand-nephew; I have often met him at her house."

"Oh, then he is quite an old friend of yours! I hope you made Sir George very welcome," Mr. O'Hara continued, politely.

"I said I was glad to see him, sir, and he said he should like to call again," Maud answered, coldly.

As she spoke Frank O'Hara raised his head from the book he was stooping over and looked at her. Maud, meeting the look, turned away. Forgetting Anastasia's sour rebuke of a minute before, she opened the window again and leaned out amongst the leaves and blossoms with which the young Summer-time had begun to clothe the bare old walls, but not before Frank saw that her pale cheek had flushed like the red roses the petals of which, shaken by the opening casement, fluttered down softly on her fair head and outstretched hands.

It was now the sweet primrose-time, and the silent green lanes were all alight with drifts of lemon-hued velvety blossoms nestling amidst their rosy translucent stalks and broad soft leaves; beneath old ivied walls, growing in pale-gold clusters here and there on the moist moss-crept sod, or in the lush growth of the deep hedgerows, where the angel-faces of the little flowers smiled through the tangle of the dusty bramble-leaves or the trailing blood red stems of wild geranium.

Just such a lane, long, silent, flower-starred, shadowy, led from the Castle towards Avonbank, winding gently down-hill.

"Dear, but it's a wonder Miss Maud wouldn't be afear'd of her life wandherin' down that lonesome road be herself for iver!" Sally remarked, wiping the last of a pile of plates.

"Is she gone out again at this hour? Well, if that girl has done a blessed thing this day but dress herself and pick flowers and walk about!" Miss Anastasia said, laughing.

Those who had the happiness of knowing Miss Anastasia O'Hara very intimately were always uneasy when she laughed at them or about them.

"Sally, go and bring in that quilt—it was dry enough an hour ago; and you don't know but some one might take a fancy to it if you go leaving it out till night in that way. I remember when the new pair of sheets were stolen," her mistress added, as a Parthian shot to remind Sally—honest, ignorant, simple-minded maid-of-all-work—of the day when occurred the direct calamity of her existence. Miss O'Hara's new sheets were appropriated by a traveling tinker—as suspected—and Sally was mulcted in the sum of six shillings—half price.

Sally having disappeared in instant obedience, there was silence in the kitchen for the space of a minute, and through the open kitchen-door streamed full the amber sunset glow; the soft lowing of the cows came from the farmyard, and the birds began to twitter gayly in the evening breeze.

"Julia, do you think this is all fair and square and right and proper?" Anastasia asked in a suppressed tone, with intense decision ironing down the plaits of one of her black, slaty calico gowns, accenting each word with a stroke of the iron. "Miss Maud spending all her time doing nothing but picking flowers and reading books and walking about?"

"What do you ask me for?" Julia says, peevishly. "Do you think I can help it? Didn't she spend most of yesterday putting black ribbon bows all over her muslin dress? I think father must be going mad to let her!"

"Well, but, Julia, do you think there is nothing wrong in such behavior?" Anastasia asked, putting the iron down and facing her sister. "As a discreet Christian woman I ask you. Do you think this won't end in some mischief, I say?"

"I'm—I'm sure I don't know," Julia replied, staring at her sister in a half-frightened manner. "I never did know any good come of girls being brought up in sinful idleness and vanity, of course, but—but, 'Stasia, you don't mean anything?"

"I mean nothing but what I say, and what I see, and what I know," said Anastasia, venomously. "I've warned father, and got nothing but abuse for my trouble. She reminds him of his dead beauty Madeline, I suppose; and she is a lady, he says, and knows nothing of work, and shall do as she pleases, for all we may say! What do you think of that, my dear?" Miss Anastasia laughed again, and went on in a lower tone, "Father will have his eyes opened one of these days—you see if he doesn't. I'm generally right, Julia, when I say things. Father'll be sorry, one of these days, he had ever anything to do with the dead beauty or her daughter either!"

Neither of the sisters saw that their stepbrother was leaning against the porch of the kitchen-door. Neither of them saw his white face as he overheard those last words.

"What do you think makes her so fond of rambling down towards Avonbank?" Anastasia went on, in a hard, sneering tone, putting by the slaty dress and beginning to iron a black



stuff apron. "And what do you think makes her always try to go off by herself, and not with Molly or any of us?"

"I don't know," said Julia, dazedly; "she always does keep to herself in that stiff, unsocial way she has. I never saw such a proud, disagreeable young minx! I hope that's not wrong for me to say; but she does try my patience beyond everything."

"She wants grand friends," Anastasia went on, speaking through her closed teeth—"high titled people such as she has been used to all her life. Didn't you hear her at tea? She wants fine titled aristocratic acquaintances, and—she has got them."

She uttered the last words with slow meaning.

"Is it that lord?" Julia ejaculated. "My gracious me, that baronet—I mean that Sir George, who was here to-day? Ah, that's it, is it?"

And both the women, watching each other's faces in their mutual excitement, did not see that the listener's white face had grown rigid, and his head had drooped and sunk on his breast.

"That's it," Anastasia said, virulently, smiling—"that's the reason we don't care for the society of common persons—that's the reason we go out dressed in white cambric and black ribbons down the lonely road towards Avonbank. It's very near Derrybane, too, you know, Julia—just through the wood; and it's with the Parnells of Derrybane that our titled acquaintance is staying on a visit since—Here's Mary! She's such a fool, there is no letting her know anything. Yes—I think there's nothing like this black linen for wear, and I always said so."

He listened attentively to every word—to his sister's rapid household chat, all through a protracted dialogue respecting Miss Delany's new window-curtains and the quantity of white cotton required to make blind-tassels, on the hardship of father's refusing to let the parlor chairs be recovered when the green damask had faded yellow-white—to the even-song of the birds, the lowing of the cattle, the house dog's barking—until, at length, something softly touching his hand, he looked down with a sudden start, and saw that it was Maud's pet—a remarkably plump little gray cat, adorned with a sumptuous bow of blue ribbon, which she invariably succeeded in twisting under one ear—who was rearing herself playfully against him and tapping him with her velvety paws.

He swore at the little animal and flung her off; and then he went across the farmyard, and the rusty iron gates clashed behind him as he took the shadowy, silent road to Avonbank.

She was sitting there in her white dress, nestled into a mossy seat amidst the roots of an old sycamore-tree. A large white-paged book lay open on her lap, and the sunset glow rosy tinted the little hand that moved up and down so softly, and burnished her pale, bright hair into a glory.

She was such a fair sight, such a fair memory for the heart of a man to linger over, that he, the hidden watcher, lingered on and on, stupidly wondering what she was doing with that big open book, and the case of shining tubes by her side, and the white palette, color-blotted, on her left hand, understanding at length, with a pang of jealous admiring wonder that she was painting a picture—a beautiful picture of the purple mist-veiled hills closing in the distance, of the long, green meadow dotted with yellow-gray haycocks down by the dark, smooth-flowing Avonbeg, of the dam and its silver-white frothing waters, and the old mill with the red-tiled roof.

There was no one with her; she had come only to paint her picture. Anastasia, with her bitter tongue, had wronged her. That was what brought her down this way so often. She was painting flowers too, perhaps; that was what made her ask him so often to bring her such curious things—not fine bunches of roses or tulips, but tufts of marsh lilies, bedded in dripping green mosses, tangled ivy wreaths, last year's withered leaves, wood hyacinths, and pale-green fern-fronds—of course it was—he understood it all now! And he used to bring them to her; he brought a great cluster of yellow and purple irises and emerald-hued duck-weed leaves only yesterday. Heaven help him! What was it he would not do for her if he could—a big, stupid, ignorant fool that she thought no more of than the dog that licked her hand? The dog? The dog could follow her, could walk by her side, could lie down at her feet and gaze at her for hours, could lay his head in her lap and be caressed by her gentle hand.

"Oh, Maud, Maud!"

The cry was a voiceless one; but a magnetic thrill from the yearning pulses of that wild-beating heart touched her spirit. She rose to her feet, looking about her uneasily.

"It is lonely here," she whispered, timidly; "and the sun has gone down this long time. I had better go."

"Oh, Maud, Maud—my darling, my beauty! If I only dared!" came that voiceless cry again. "If you were anything less than what you are—like a queen, my heart's darling! Yes, faith, that poem is right enough. You're a queen, Maud, my beauty—'queen lily and rose in one'—and I'd die for you—I'd die for you!"

The passionate tears welled into his eyes and dimmed his sight, and he shook from head to foot with the excitement of the thought that he would dare to tell her—not all, but a little, a little—to let her know that she had a friend—a true friend—near her, a friend that would serve her faithfully—serve her with his life! He would tell her so! Let her be surprised, displeased; anything, so that she only listened to him and did not laugh at him. She might listen—she might not be angry—she might even be pleased. There were people who had often told him that he was the image of his

father, and a good-looking fellow—the image of his mother, too—and Frank O'Hara's handsome face grew crimson to his sun-browned temples and crisp, bright hair. For his mother and Mary's had been only a pretty servant-girl of their father's house when he had married her, and her uncouth, ignorant, peasant kindred claimed relationship with Frank and Miss Molly O'Hara of the Castle from many a mud-walled cabin around Rathmore townlands.

What was he, to think of such as her? He was not much better in her eyes than a servant-man—the hard-working, ignorant farm-laborer he actually was, in obedience to his father's despotic behests. He looked at his hard sun-burned hands, his big feet, and coarse country-made clothes, and hated himself with a fierce despairing hate.

Yet if Maud were not angry—if, by-and-by, she should come to think seriously—if she did not dislike or despise him, and would only say "Yes," to let him work for her, live for her, die for her! She did not dislike him; she always spoke so gently and politely to him—always, even in the days when she first came; and he, like an ignorant ill tempered brute—it afforded Frank a peculiar bitter pleasure just now to apply every contemptuous and opprobrious adjective to himself that he could think of—had hated or tried to hate her for her pride, her coldness and reserve.

(To be continued.)

#### Commemorating the Destruction of Pompeii.

THE destruction of Pompeii eighteen centuries ago was commemorated, September 26th, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, mainly from Italy, and of scientific men from every country in the world. The weather was beautiful, and the guests found great pleasure in exploring the ruins and examining the relics which have been removed from the ancient city. From a pavilion erected on the ancient Basilica, Professor Ruggieri (the director of the excavation) delivered an address explaining the newest mode of prosecuting discoveries, and giving an account of some of the more important discoveries that have been made since the excavations were commenced. He attempted to describe to the guests assembled the city as it must have appeared eighteen hundred years ago, and referred to the account of the destruction of the city and Herculaneum as recounted by the younger Pliny in his famous letter to Tacitus, giving an account of the death of his uncle, the elder Pliny, Count Guicciardini and Mr. Miradelli then declaimed Latin verses commemorative of the event. After a visit to the ruins, excavations were begun under Signor Ruggieri's superintendence, the spectators eagerly watching the process. Stratum after stratum was removed; in the first layer vases were discovered; in the second, a mass of cinders, which gradually revealed several bronze vases of various sizes, two of them having perfectly exquisite silver handles, and also many bracelets, brooches, rings, coins, kitchen utensils and earthen vases. Under them were found wooden beams and racks of partially calcined corn. The objects that were discovered will enrich the museums of Naples and Pompeii. A spacious refreshment tent was erected on an eminence commanding a lovely panorama. Capital music was furnished by the orchestras from various Italian cities. Vesuvius looked more threatening than usual, and all day long vomited a continuous stream of lava and smoke.

#### Scraps of Chinese Wisdom.

A wise man can fill a thousand mouths; a fool cannot protect himself. One good word can warm three Winter months; one bad one stirs up anger. If you converse by the way, remember there may be men in the grass. Let those who would not drink, look at a drunken man. The lion opens his mouth; the elephant (the emblem of wisdom) shuts his; shut yours. They are only horses and cows in clothes who neglect the study of the past and present. Every character must be chewed to get its juice. Foam on the waves is the fame of earth. The bright moon is not round for long; the brilliant cloud is easily scattered. The ancients saw not the modern moon; yet the modern moon shone on the ancients. The great wall of a myriad miles remains; but Chin Shih Huang (its builder) is gone. Heaven, earth and the spirits love the humble, not the proud; to the humble they give happiness; to the proud, calamity. Man cannot become perfect in a hundred years; he can become corrupt in less than a day. Men who never violate their consciences are not startled by a knock at the door at midnight. Each half of a riven bamboo smokes. (This is said against quarrelling). Better be upright, and want, than wicked and have superabundance. To save one life is better than to build a seven-storied pagoda. Do not consider any virtue trivial, and so neglect it; or any vice trivial, and so practice it.

#### A Singular Danish Institution.

THERE exists in Denmark a singular institution, established mainly for the benefit of the daughters of the nobility. When a man of wealth is blessed by the birth of a daughter he causes her to be enrolled at this institution, paying a very small sum, with a fixed annual payment of a moderate amount. When the young girl reaches the age of twenty-one years she not only finds herself in possession of a very comfortable little income, but she has a right to occupy and enjoy a fine apartment, well furnished, in an elegant house, with parks and gardens, and her companions will be ladies, young or old, who are members of the association. It is not obligatory upon a member to live longer at the chateau, or more frequently, than suits her convenience. If the father dies and the young girl is unprotected she has an asylum at once, even if the subsequent annual subscriptions are not liquidated, and when she attains her majority her annual income begins. If she should die or marry, her interest in the association passes to the general fund. If she should be married when she is twenty, all that is paid in by her father accrues to the association, and it is this source of income that enables the institution to demand only a small annual subscription, which renders it easy for a father to meet the demand, with the assurance that if his daughter cannot be married without a marriage portion, she will at least be in the enjoyment of a comfortable home for life. This institution has been prosperous at Copenhagen for sixty years.

#### SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Government of Western Australia has offered a reward for the discovery of new guano islands. Valuable deposits are believed to exist on the north coast between Lacepedes and Camden Harbor.

Professor Dieulafoy, of Marseilles, has been studying the diffusion of copper in primitive rocks. He encounters this metal in a multitude of rocks in which its existence was formerly not suspected, and also finds it in salt water.

Immediately after the Meeting of the German Association at Baden Baden on September 14th-24th, the German Geological Society will hold its general meeting at the same place, viz., on September 25th-28th. This arrangement enables the geologists to attend both meetings.

Several Russian Expeditions are to be sent out during this Autumn to Central Asia, and especially to the Darwas. Captain Hermann and the well-known young botanist, M. Smirnov, will explore that quite unknown country, and the latter will no doubt bring back a rich botanical collection.

The "Scientific Weekly," conducted in Paris for many years by the Abbé Moigno, under the title of *Les Mondes*, has been bought by a company. The object of the abbé was to combat the philosophical tendencies of modern science, and he will still follow up his work for the edification of the faithful.

There is a Manufactory of prehistoric articles near the Lake of Bielle in Switzerland. Implements of stone and bronze purporting to have been found in lake dwellings are offered to credulous travelers at high prices. One hundred francs was asked for a bronze sword which was not worth as many centimes.

Dr. Arthur Haviland says, in a recent discourse on the distribution of disease, that during the last twenty years no less than one hundred thousand women died from cancer in England. Patients who show tendency to cancer, or persons in whose families cancer appears to be hereditary, should choose for their permanent residence high, dry sites.

M. Debray proposes white metal and iridescent lacunae for embroidery in the following way: He uses wires of German silver in the manufacture of metallic laces. He likewise colors metallic foils for the same use by depositing upon them iridescent films of oxide of lead. He dissolves litharge in caustic alkali and decomposes this liquid by a current of constant intensity, the positive pole of the battery being in communication with the metallic surface to be coated.

The French Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its session this year at Montpellier. The ancient university at this place has many historical relics which will be exhibited to strangers for the first time, among them apparatus used by Lavoisier and Berard. A public lecture on the "Electric Light" will be one of the features of the occasion, and French ingenuity will be exhausted in illustrating this with the most complete apparatus thus far invented.

Some Gramivorous Animals will eat many plants that others do not appear to relish. Linnaeus, the distinguished botanist, by offering fresh plants of the ordinary kinds eaten by animals, found that horses ate 279 species and refused 211; horned cattle 256 and refused 218; sheep ate 387 and refused only 141. If pastures where dairy cows have grazed are overgrown with briars, indigo plants, ferns, sumac and other nuisances, one way to get rid of them will be to turn on sheep and they will eat them.

Mr. Stephen West Jones, a carpenter, formerly residing in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and who was given to the study of geology, has proved that in Berkshire County glaciers have formerly existed, by the discovery of numerous polished and grooved surfaces of quartzite and dolomite rocks, now imbedded in the foundation deposits of more recent geological periods. It appears probable from this discovery that many of the gravel-beds of this region are the terminal moraines of the glaciers formerly descending from the north and finally melted in the Champlain period.

Commodore Cameron, at the last meeting of the British Association, stated that the natives near Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, had a call on the drum for everybody's name, and could ask questions and convey intelligence over hundreds of miles and receive answers almost immediately. "In war, messages were constantly sent enormous distances, to bring up reinforcements, or to stop them coming." It also appears, from his account, that lake-dwellings on piles, like the old lake-dwellings of Switzerland, are known in Uruga, but that, for the most part, the villages are built on dry land.

Seven New Oxygen Acids of Sulphur.—M. Mauménil announces the discovery of seven new acids of sulphur obtained by the action of iodine and hyposulphite of baryta, according as we take an excess of one or the other of these reagents. These are two which precede the tetrathionic (S<sub>4</sub> O<sub>5</sub>), namely: S<sub>2</sub> O<sub>3</sub> and S<sub>6</sub> O<sub>8</sub>. Both of these he has isolated. The second of them can be obtained by mixing three equivalents of hyposulphite of baryta and two equivalents of iodine. The crystals are to be washed in alcohol and have the formula S<sub>2</sub> O<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>6</sub> O<sub>8</sub>. The manner of the preparation of the other new acids is not given.

Ozokerite, or Earth-Wax.—The output of earth-wax (native paraffine) in Galicia for the year 1878 was 230,000 hundredweight, about two-thirds of which was worked for ceresine and one-third for paraffine. It is said that ozokerite has been found in the Caucasus and in Southern Utah. The Utah deposit is reported to be 62 miles long and 12 miles wide, and of unknown depth. If this be true, the mining of the product will prove to be of great value to the Territory. The purification of ozokerite and the manufacture of ceresine is accomplished by employing one-fourth its weight of not too concentrated sulphuric acid, subsequent neutralization with soda, bleaching by animal charcoal and hot pressing. Ozokerite is also fused with two per cent. coconut-oil or palm-oil and treated with eight per cent. fuming oil of vitriol. To obtain the paraffine the raw material is distilled with superheated steam. Ceresine has properties quite different from paraffine, as its melting point is much higher and it is better adapted to the manufacture of candles.

The Value of Bees to Agriculture.—The society for promoting the culture of bees in Saxony publishes the following highly important statistical information referring to the indirect utility of these industrious animals. It appears that the society named possesses 17,000 hives, from each of which 10,000 bees fly out daily, which represents a total of 170,000,000 of bees. If we suppose that each individual bee undertakes but four journeys per day, and that this takes place only on one hundred days of the year, then we obtain a yearly total of 68,000 millions of bee journeys. It is not too much to suppose that fifty flowers are visited on each journey, and we are certainly justified in supposing that five out of these fifty are fertilized; then we get a grand total of 340,000,000 of fertilized flowers per year. Let the value of fertilizing five thousand blossoms be one-fourth of a cent, then the work done by the bees of the society represents a value of \$170,000. It results from these calculations that each hive benefits agriculture to the amount of \$10 annually, a value which hitherto has been totally overlooked.

#### PERSONAL GOSSIP.

DR. SEARS, the distributing agent of the Peabody fund, has tendered to the colored people of Georgia fourteen free scholarships in the Atlanta University.

GENERAL SHEPHERD's third daughter, Miss Ellie, is engaged to be married to a young naval officer named Thackeray, who is a relative of the great novelist.

On September 25th, at Fredericksburg, Va., a large boulder of native white quartz rock was placed to mark the spot where Stonewall Jackson received his death-wound.

WINNEMUCCA, chief of the Piutes, who is now over 75 years old, is visiting all of his people. Feeling his end to be near, he is exhorting them to remain on friendly terms with the whites.

MR. GEORGE I. SENEY, President of the Metropolitan Bank of New York City, has given \$50,000 in six per cent bonds to the Wesleyan University at Middleton, Conn., of which he is a trustee.

ROANOKE COLLEGE has a new building—the Bible Memorial Library—which is to be formally opened October 17th, upon which occasion Dr. Dreber, the newly-elected president will be inaugurated.

ONE of the pleasantest incidents of General Grant's visit to San Francisco was his reception by 30,000 schoolchildren at Woodward Gardens. In point of enthusiasm this reception eclipsed all others.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS *filis* is about to write a sensational romance based upon the Jesuits. At first the illustrious novelist had intended to produce a play upon the same subject, but he has since changed his mind.

ROSA BONHEUR has just presented to the Spanish Government the life-sized painting of a lion, which is to be placed in the world-renowned gallery of Madrid, notwithstanding the law forbidding the exhibition there of the work of living artists.

THE Hon. James G. Jenkins, whom the Democrats of Wisconsin have made their candidate for Governor since Mr. Mitchell's refusal to run, is a native of New York State. He was born in Saratoga Springs in June, 1834, and is a grandson of the late Chancellor R. H. Walworth.

MR. CHIN LAN PIN, the Chinese Minister to the United States, who is now in Paris, will return to Washington some time in November preparatory to a visit to Peru, where he will complete the establishment of the diplomatic posts ordered by the Emperor with the nations of Europe and America.

LORD BRACONSFIELD is nearly half-way between seventy and eighty; but, if there is any truth in the doctrine of hereditary longevity, he has yet a good long lease of life before him. His father, at all events, lived to celebrate his eighty-second birthday, and his grandfather reached the still more mature age of eighty-nine.

CARDINAL MANNING, now seventy-one years old, is a vigorous and active man with a rarely fine and noble head and face. His strength was shown by one day's experience two weeks ago. He said Mass in Liverpool in the morning, went to London and christened the little Earl of Arundel and Surrey in the afternoon, and returned to Liverpool and addressed a large meeting in the evening.

NONE of the death-warrants of the Nihilists are signed by the Emperor. By rights the sentences should be attested by his signature; but Alexander is sensitive in the matter of capital punishment, and throws the unpleasant duty upon his subordinates. Gourko and Tollen make nothing of signing the warrants; but Dolgoroucki, of Moscow, and Loris Melikoff, of Kharkoff, have repeatedly refused to order the execution of the revolutionists in their districts.

It is reported in Rome that the Sultan of Zanzibar is about to visit Europe for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with several European Governments and to invite the latter to appoint consuls in Zanzibar. As commercial relations have already been established with Zanzibar by France, England and the United States, the Sultan's principal object is said to be the negotiation of treaties with Italy, and more especially with Austria, as the Austrian florins have the largest currency in the Sultan's dominions.

INTELLIGENCE has reached St. Petersburg from Turkistan of the expulsion of Dr. Regel from Kashgaria. The savant, who is the Government botanist at Tashkend, set out with a small exploring party to investigate the flora in the vicinity of the Chinese headquarters at Chikho. The passport which the doctor took with him described the expedition as being purely scientific, but General Tso-Tsou-Tan saw through the disguise of the Russians, and stopping the party half-way to Chikho, had them conducted back to the Kulja frontier. Dr. Regel protested to the commander in chief against this treatment, asserting the aim of the expedition to be exclusively botanical, but Tso-Tsou-Tan retorted that the Chinese had already investigated everything that grew within their dominions, and that Russia could have as much botanical information as she wished for on applying to the Chinese Government botanists at Peking.

PRESIDENT GRÉVY has made up his mind that he will not be outdone in magnificence by M. Gambetta; and in view of the festivities which he is going to inaugurate in November next at the Elysée, he had the palace given up, previous to his departure for Mont-sous-Vaudrey, to a perfect host of painters, builders and contractors. Not only is the whole ground floor to be entirely rebuilt and redecorated, but a wooden gallery is to be erected in the garden to allow of a circular tour round the reception-rooms, thus making them by far the widest and most splendid in Paris. The garden, a perfect gem of its kind, both in luxury and design, is to be a conspicuous feature in the *fêles* at the Elysée, and it is to be illuminated even when the temperature will not allow of the fair guests stepping out into its alleys. Altogether, there is every reason to believe that the reopening of the palace under the present Consulate will be an immense surprise to a generation which is rather ignorant of its splendor.

THE marriage of King Alfonso of Spain with the Archduchess Maria Christina of Austria is to take place on his twenty-second birthday, the 22d of November. The King is said to have declared that he desires several banquets, receptions and state balls to be given in honor of his wedding, and the apartments of the future Queen are being prepared very actively in the palace of the Plaza de Oriente. The *fêles* in November will include the usual bull-fights and illuminations. Gala nights at the opera and principal theatres will follow the celebration of the marriage in the Church of San Isidro, the oldest but one in the capital. The King has announced to his Ministers that the Archduchess and her mother, accompanied by several Austrian princes, intended to go to Spain from Trieste in an Austrian squadron, which would be met by the Spanish fleet of five ironclads and two frigates. The future Queen is to land in Barcelona, where she will be received with much state. The Archduchess will be met and conducted to Madrid by Ministers of the Crown and a royal commission of senators and grandees.





KANSAS.—THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT NEOSHO FALLS—PRESIDENT AND MRS. HAYES VIEWING THE SEVENTEEN-FOOT-HIGH CORN-STALKS.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. WORRALL.—SEE PAGE 105.



CALIFORNIA.—ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT AND FAMILY AT SAN FRANCISCO—GRAND ARCH ERECTED ON NEW MONTGOMERY STREET.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HOUSEWORTH.

#### GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

(Continued from front page.)

The city maintained its holiday appearance for a full week after General Grant's arrival, the floral arches and other decorations remaining undisturbed. The triumphal arch on New Montgomery Street, from the Palace to the Grand Hotels, was especially notable, eliciting general admiration for its gracefulness and beauty. We give a view of it as taken by a photographer on the spot, and we could easily fill our pages with illustrations of decorations of every sort, and all exhibiting exceptional skill in their arrangement. The *Alta* says truly that the San Franciscans "have a peculiar fondness for, and a remarkable skill in, public displays. This skill has been developed by the help of a peculiar climate, never too cold and seldom too warm for comfort in the open air, free from rain for seven months, and in the other five rarely raining without fair notice by the prevalence of a strong south wind for six or eight hours. These favorable climatic conditions have had a strong influence on a lively, intelligent, energetic, excitable, public-spirited people, representing nearly every civilized country, interested in everything that concerns humanity, organized in numerous associations, accustomed to work to-

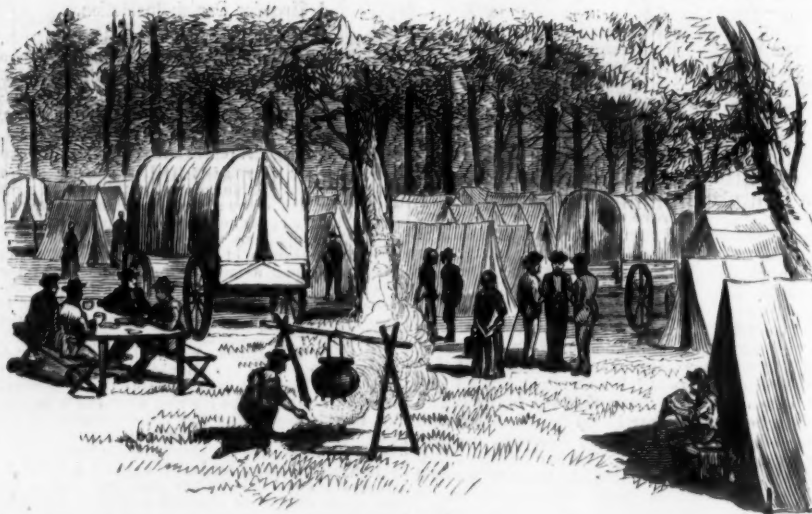
gether harmoniously for common purposes, and well supplied with cash even in the hardest times."

The portrait of General Grant, on our front page, presents a face marked by the same expression of strong, rugged and impassive character which has become so familiar to our people. There is, however, an obvious softening of the harder lines of the face, as if, in wider contact with men and freed from official cares, the nature within has lost something of its combative tendencies and become more tender and subdued—more easily touched by those humanities which make the whole world kin.

#### HINDOO WOMEN.

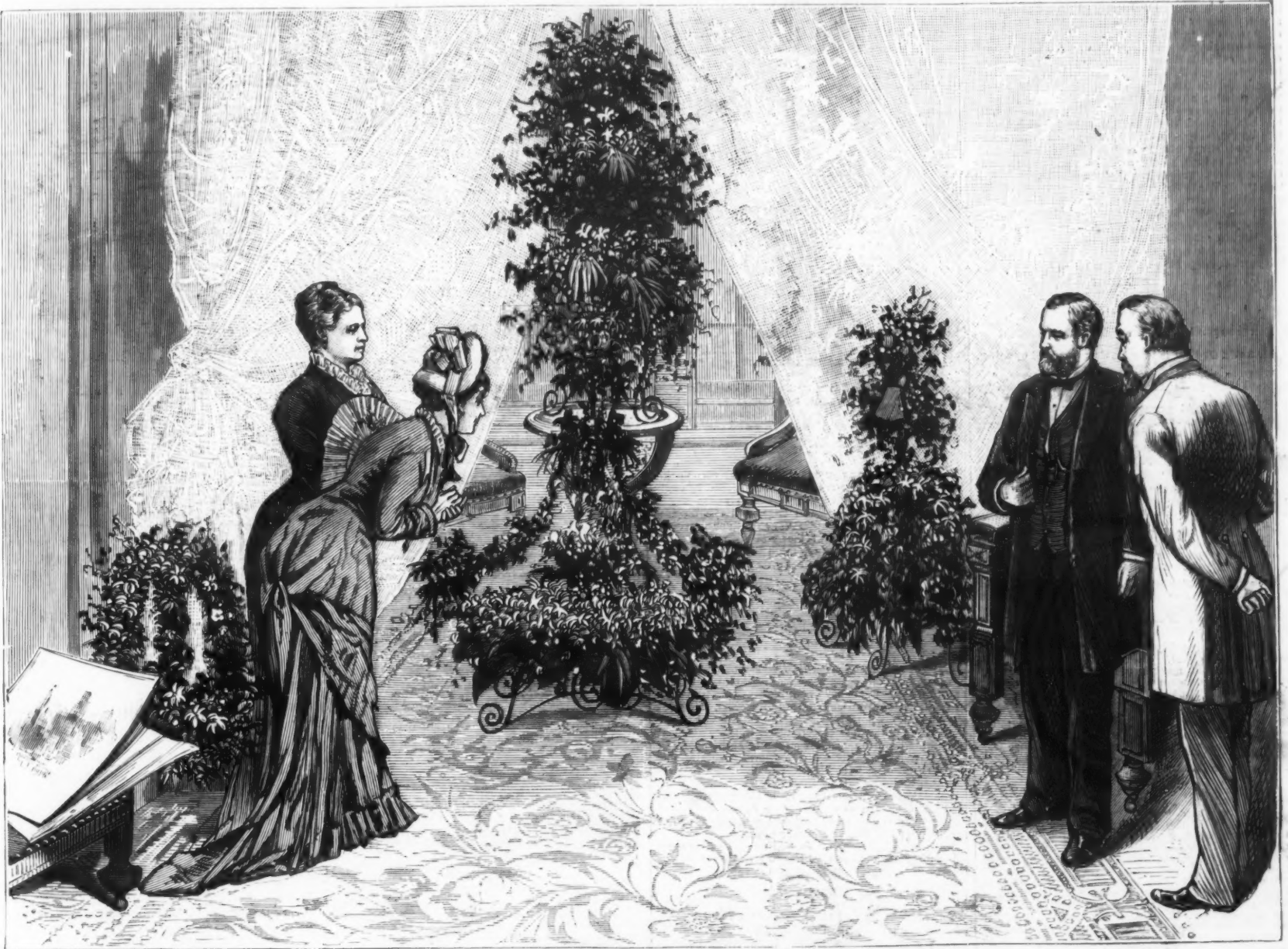
THE Hindoo women, when young, are delicate and beautiful, so far as we can reconcile beauty with the olive complexion. They are finely proportioned; their limbs small, their features soft and regular, and their eyes black and languishing; but the bloom of beauty soon decays, and age makes rapid progress before they have seen thirty years. This may be accounted for from the heat of the climate and the customs of the country, as they are often mothers at twelve years of age.

No woman can be more attentive to cleanliness than the Hindoos; they take every method to render their persons delicate, soft and attractive;



KANSAS.—THE FARMERS' CAMP-GROUND AT THE NEOSHO FALLS FAIR.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. WORRALL. SEE PAGE 105.





DISPLAY OF FLORAL TRIBUTES IN THE GENERAL'S PARLOR AT THE PALACE HOTEL.



VIEW OF THE PARLOR AND DINING-ROOM OCCUPIED BY GENERAL GRANT AT THE PALACE HOTEL.

CALIFORNIA.—ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT AND FAMILY AT SAN FRANCISCO.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY I. W. FABER.



their dress is peculiarly becoming, consisting of a long piece of silk, or cotton, tied round the waist, and hanging in a graceful manner to the feet; it is afterwards brought over the body in negligent folds; under this they cover the bosom with a short waistcoat of satin, but wear no linen. Their long black hair is adorned with jewels and wreaths of flowers; their ears are bored in many places, and loaded with pearls; a variety of gold chains, strings of pearls and precious stones fall from the neck over the bosom; and the arms are covered with bracelets from the wrist to the elbow. They have also gold and silver chains round the ankles and an abundance of rings on their fingers and toes; among those on the fingers is frequently a small mirror. The richer the dress the less becoming it appears, and a Hindoo woman of distinction always seems to be overloaded with finery, while the village nymphs, with fewer ornaments, but in the same elegant drape, are more captivating—although there are very few women, even of the lowest families, who have not some jewels at their marriage.

## FUN.

**BARFOOTED** boys begin to draw their toes in.

**MADAME OYSTER** is now having her Fall opening.

When a corner loafer dies in Tennessee, the newspaper says—"Another old landmark gone."

The shrewd old granger who wants a lot of land broken up now gets up a plowing match for a prize of \$5.

The man who invented the gas-metre has achieved the nearest approach to perpetual motion that we will ever see.

A man who fell over a bridge the other day was alluded to as quite an aristocratic person, because he could trace his descent from six piers.

A lady told her little son, who was teasing her something to eat, to wait until breakfast. With a tear in his eye, he burst out: "I jest honestly sometimes think you're a stepmother!"

**FIRST BOY**—"Where yer ben, Billy?" **Second Boy**—"Bin fishin'." **First Boy**—"Ketch anythin'?" with an anxious expression on his face. **Far-seeing Second Boy**—"No. But I expect ter when I git in the house."

In these piping days of peace there is room for only one more pad. The heart, lungs, liver, kidneys and throat having been padded, somebody should bring out the mouth-pad with the motto: "Stick up and shut up."

**THE PARSON**—"I'm very sorry to hear, Mrs. Brown, that you were present, last night, at a 'Plymouth Brethren's' tea-meeting. I have often told you that those doctrines are highly erroneous." **Mrs. Brown**—"Erron'ous, sir, their doctrine may be; but their cake, with Sultan raisins, is excellent!"

"Another burglary on my square last night," said old Dr. Willis, while dining with his partner the other evening. "For my own part, I'm tired of paying taxes for the privilege of being robbed. I don't really see how the police can help arresting some thieves now and then, if only by accident, unless, indeed, the police are the burglars themselves. How is it that you are never robbed, Joe?" "Simplest thing in the world. All you need is a little knowledge of human nature. Now, I'll bet there are three or four policemen in this house at the present moment. Let's go and see." And Joe led the way down into the basement, and the company peeped through the kitchen-door. Sure enough, there sat four officers. One was fixing the fire, one was picking chickens, while the other two were snuffing peas and singing a chorus from "Pinafore." "Well, I'm blessed!" said old Willis; "how do you manage it?" "Easy as rolling off a log. I keep a pretty servant-girl!"

## GET MORE OXYGEN.

The Philadelphia *Business Advocate*, speaking of the new and remarkably successful treatment for chronic diseases, known as COMPOUND OXYGEN, says: "We call particular attention to this new treatment, and especially for those who are suffering from chest or catarrhal diseases, or from any of the various forms of neuralgia. The larger amount of oxygen which it furnishes to the lungs gives a higher degree of warmth and vitality to the system, and so fortifies it against the assaults of Winter. A few years ago a gentleman of this city, with lungs so weak and vitality so low that he was obliged to seek a southern latitude every Winter or confine himself to the house from December to March, was induced by a friend, who had received great benefit from the oxygen treatment, to give it a trial. The result was not only improved health, but the ability to remain in the city all through the colder season of the year. We believe that he has not been South since he commenced to use the oxygen." If you wish to know all about this new treatment, write to DR. STARKY & PALEN, 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for their "Treatise on Compound Oxygen." It will be sent free.

## CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a powerful blood-purifier, is the only purifying agent which finds its way into the circulating fluid and thence through the oil and sweat glands to the surface of the skin, thus destroying the poisonous elements with which these vessels have been daily charged.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, applied externally, arrests all unnatural or morbid growths which cover the surface of the diseased glands and tubes with scaly, itching and irritating humors, speedily it removes them, leaving the pores open, healthy, and free from diseased particles of matter.

Thus, internally and externally, do these great remedies act in conjunction, performing cures that have astonished the most noted physicians of the day.

## MONEY MAKING.

MONEY.—For simplicity in money making in Wall Street, write CHAS. FOXWELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. By their new system it gives the \$10 to \$100 operator the same advantages as heretofore the \$1,000 or \$10,000 purchaser enjoyed.

LEAVE not that to chance which you can make sure of by an accident policy in THE TRAVELERS.

HALFORD TABLE SAUCE—best relish in use. For family use preferable to all others.

## BUTTER-MAKING IN JULY AND AUGUST.

BUTTER-MAKING can be carried on in hot weather as successfully as in June by using the Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. It reduces time of churning one-half. Increases production 6 to 10 per cent. Storekeepers pay 3 to 5 cents a pound extra for butter made with it. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**OUAQUAGA DAIRY, SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY, N. Y., May 28th, 1879.**

BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—Please accept a sample of butter made from "hay-fed" cows and with the use of your Gilt-Edge Butter Maker; without its use the butter made was almost as white as lard, while with its use (as you will observe from the sample sent you), the butter is of a very beautiful, even golden color, leaving nothing to be desired in that direction. Several of my neighbor dairy farmers have tried your powder, and are loud in its praise. It passes in market as "creamery butter," and is worth from 3 to 5 cents per pound more than dairy butter.

H. C. BRYANT.

As a light, mild beverage, agreeable to the most delicate digestive organs, the COCOA preparations of WALTER BAKER & CO. are recommended to invalids and convalescents as well as to those in full health.

FOREMOST among great hotels in New York's prime favorite, the ST. NICHOLAS, veteran in years and experience. In every department it is managed with consummate taste and care, and the guest is treated with an attention very noticeable, compared with the laxity of many of its rivals. The consequences of its unequalled accommodations and low rates are found in its crowded daily arrivals.

KIDNEY and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured with HOP BITTERS.

CAUTION.—The National Dispensary says of Tonka Beans: "They are usually covered with a crystalline efflorescence of coumarin. Given to dogs in the dose of from seven to ten grains, this substance produced a great and even fatal depression; and in man in the dose of from thirty to sixty grains it occasioned nausea, giddiness, depression, vomiting and drowsiness." Many of the spurious compounds purporting to be pure Extract of Vanilla are prepared principally from Tonka Beans.

Housekeepers who study their interests will demand of their grocer strictly pure vanilla only, and refuse to accept of an adulterated compound, which may render the dealer a better profit.

BURNETT'S EXTRACT OF VANILLA is prepared from selected vanilla beans, and is warranted entirely free from Tonka or other deleterious substances.

THE devastation of the foreign vineyards by the phylloxera turns public attention anew to the advantages of American wines. In purity and excellence they are last finding their way into successful competition with all standard foreign brands. The house of A. WERNER & CO., of this city, proprietors of "AMERICA" Extra Dry Champagne, have done much to develop both the home and foreign demand for American wine, and their large and rapidly increasing trade fully justifies their confidence in their goods. The plague on the foreign vines thus results in advantage to American vineyards.

## BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

## VITALIZED PHOSPHATES,

COMPOSED OF THE NERVE-GIVING PRINCIPLES OF THE OX-BRAIN AND WHEAT GERM.

Physicians have prescribed 193,000 packages with the best results in all forms of impaired vitality, mental exhaustion, or weakened digestion. It is the best preventive of Consumption and all diseases of debility. It gives strength, rest and sleep, by feeding the brain and nerves with their necessary food. For sale by druggists, or by mail, \$1.

F. CROSBY, 666 Sixth Ave., New York.

## A NEW NOVEL OF WESTERN LIFE,

## "Two Babes in the Wood,"

BY

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## CONTENTS.

**Articles.**—"The Modern Pharaoh," by Edward De Leon; 20 illustrations. "A Summer Outing in Japan," "Archery, Past and Present," by W. Holberton; 5 illustrations. "Festivals in India," by Thomas W. Knox; 12 illustrations. "Marriage Customs of the Aborigines of Victoria," "Lisbon and Oporto," 7 illustrations. "An African Battle," 4 illustrations. "Christening Customs in Germany," illustrated. "Shooting Stars," by W. F. Denning. F.R.A.S.; 11 illustrations. Etc., etc.

**Serial and Short Stories, Sketches, etc.**—"Two Babes in the Wood," by Joaquin Miller; chapters I to IV; illustrated. "The Conscript's Love," "Woman's Will," illustrated. "One Moment's Work," by Jane G. Austin; illustrated. "The Dead Model," illustrated. "Saved by a Kiss," illustrated. "The Squire's Daughter," by L. Keilar Shaul; illustrated. "What were his Intentions?" "A Mean Revenge," "Pearl," by Etta W. Pierce; illustrated. "The Lost Ring," illustrated. "Old Eliza," by Mrs. G. Linnaeus Banks; illustrated. "The Story of Lady Alice," by Amelia E. Barr; illustrated. "Captured by Pirates," illustrated. Etc., etc.

**Poems.**—"Twilight," a Sonnet, by William Wordsworth; illustrated. "Harvest," by Helen W. Pierson; illustrated. "The Witch's Warning," illustrated. "The Idyl of the Violet"—I, The Blooming; II, Sibyl's Song; III, The Fairy Queen; IV, The Quest; V, The Fay's Farewell. Etc., etc.

**Miscellany.**—"Literature and Freedom," illustrated. "Prehistoric Fish-hooks," illustrated. "The Magpie," illustrated. "Recent Discoveries," "A Willing Mind," comic illustration. "The Death of Caesar," illustrated. "How Claude Balin Surprised his Father," illustrated. "Queer Game in the South Pacific," illustrated. "Recent Progress in Science," "Entertaining Column," etc., etc.

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## THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA "NEW LINE."

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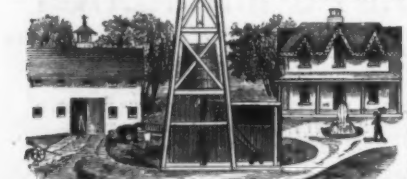
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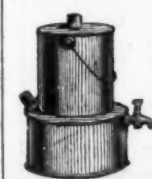
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## SECURING THE BRUSH.

THE last fox-hunt of the season at Newport was a genuine "buster." Never were "the men in pink" in better form, the daughters of Nimrod more piquante, the cattle "off stable," the "beauties" in better voice! Many were the croppers fetched, many the bullfinches barked, many a gate opened that never before passed man or horse. All honor to the pluck of the fairer sex; "boldly they rode and well," bearing off huntsmen's hearts as saucily as they carried their dainty little hats and whips. Mr. Burrel, of New York, fetched a cropper, and had to compound with Fortune for a few bruises. Mr. Wadsworth would have pushed Mr. Fairman Rogers for the brush if a roll-over in the spin had not taken his wickets. The riding of Mr. Griswold, Captain Candy and Mr. Zobrowski was worthy of the Quorn or Pytchly, while the "go" of

other to squeeze into Southwick's Grove, and never did Newport extend a better day's excitement to its high and mighty guests than on the occasion of the last fox-hunt of the season of 1879.

## EXTENSION OF THE ELEVATED RAILROAD TOWARDS HIGH BRIDGE.

A FEW weeks ago, in noting the rapidity with which the construction of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad is being pushed towards High Bridge, we gave a view of Ninth Avenue from the Eighty-first Street Station looking south. Our present view is from the same standpoint looking north. On September 17th the company began running trains to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, although the station building was not then completed.

the scenery is particularly beautiful. Central Park and intervening cultivation are seen on the right, prolific gardens, wooded and verdure-clad ridges, to the left, with frequent and fine views of the Hudson and of the high cliffs of Jersey. But it is not until the One Hundred and Fourth Street station is put behind that the novelty, beauty and interest of the route begin to culminate. Sweeping away from it towards richly cultivated lowland and verdured rise, One Hundred and Ninth Street is speedily reached. Here, gliding along at an elevation of some seventy feet—which is preserved to high One Hundred and Twentieth Street—the road emerges from the embowment of the beautiful Lion Park towards One Hundred and Tenth Street, and, in a series of most graceful curves, reaches over that deeply-sunken meadow to Eighth Avenue, where it again assumes an undeviating right of way. At One Hundred and Tenth Street a view of great ex-

Fifth and the splendid Sixth and Seventh Avenues coursing north from the Central Park. At One Hundred and Twentieth Street is the loveliest of little parks—Mount Morris. Back on One Hundred and Tenth Street and to the east is the upper end of Central Park, and the old fort on the commanding bluff. Many of the older residents thereabouts will remember when the site of the park was a dreary monotony of rock and scraggy trees.

Up on that superb ride, to the left of Eighth Avenue, are the splendid grounds of the "Sacred Heart," with its imposing academy, the spire of which, springing from its lofty site, glints far above the embracing trees. This invaluable property extends from St. Nicholas Drive to Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. But west of Eighth Avenue has also points of interest, and chief among them is that high, rocky ridge ex-



RHODE ISLAND.—FOX-HUNTING AT SOUTHWICK'S GROVE, NEAR NEWPORT.—SECURING THE BRUSH.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. A. OGDEN.

Miss Havemeyer, and the "stay" of Miss Oouthout won the heartiest commendation from the worthy and genial M. F. H. From the "gone away" to the death the "rascal" made excellent running, taking the plow where many a steed "stuck," despite the full-flavored language of the cavalier, and skirting over hill and down dale, the "beauties" in close attendance yelping in merry chorus, got pounded at last and done to death. Mr. Fairman Rogers rode straight and cunning, nearly riding down the dogs and honestly earning the coveted brush by sheer good workmanship. The master steered his own course like a good 'un, and the "field"—a very small one at the death—displayed workmanlike qualities that would "place" them with the Ward Unions or the Galway Blazers. The attendance at the meet was something worthy of chronicling, since everybody managed somehow or

The plan of this structure is unlike the others on this road, except the one at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, being situated between the tracks with a long covered platform, and entered from each side of the avenue. The running time from Rector Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street is thirty-eight minutes, and six minutes is allowed to engineers to run over the highest part of the road, and around the curves between One Hundred and Fourth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Strict orders have been issued not to increase the speed between these stations. The iron-work of the road is finished to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and 175 men are laying the track and building stations. The contractor laying the track says he expects to have it ready for use by the 1st of December.

At almost every point along this last extension

tent and of striking beauty suddenly presents itself, which increases in interest and attraction when the avenue is reached. Stretching far away to the front are the plains of North New York, and beyond the annexed district of Westchester, with varied topography of hill and dale, embryo woods, and well-tilled farms. Clear over to the east, keeping continuously along, is Long Island, backed by its lofty hills. To the right is a peep at Upper Hell Gate, and along up are views of the East River, Ward's and Randall's Islands, with their institutions. Off from Randall's you have a view of beautiful Flushing Bay, and the entrance to the Sound, of Flushing and of College Point. Looking closely, and Berrien Island is seen dotting in the bay. Over there, on and about Third Avenue, is the thickly populated part of Harlem, and yonder, with highly cultivated lands intervening, are the restricted

tending from opposite Ninth Avenue, at One Hundred and Tenth Street—and here Ninth Avenue ends—along and around to the Grand Boulevard at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. This is a part of the Harlem Heights, historic because of the battle fought there 103 years ago.

That large, columned building on the heights at One Hundred and Tenth Street is the Leak & Watts Orphan Asylum. North from it that spacious and well-preserved frame, buff-colored, old, but comely-fashioned, is the "De Puyater Mansion." Over the heights, at about One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, is a glimpse of the Bloomingdale Asylum. Near One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and over to the northwest, through the gore made by brief breakage of the heights, is a wondrously beautiful and picturesque view of the Hudson, the close of the highlands of Jersey and the beginning of the





NEW YORK CITY.—EXTENSION OF THE ELEVATED RAILROAD TOWARDS HIGH BRIDGE—VIEW ON NINTH AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH FROM THE EIGHTY-FIRST STREET STATION.—SEE PAGE 113.

Palisades, with pretty Fort Lee cozily snuggling at the foot. That populated little section in and about the gorge is Manhattanville, still thereabouts familiarly called "the village."

#### CANNING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

THE THURBER ESTABLISHMENT AT MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

AMONG more modern American industries, that of canning fruits and vegetables has rapidly grown in importance until it now ranks ahead of many of much older origin. In order to give an idea of its development and importance, we illustrate this week the great canning establishment of H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., which is located at Moorestown, New Jersey, within easy reach of the headquarters of this well-known New York firm of wholesale grocers, importers and manufacturers, whose business already extends to all parts of the civilized globe. Each illustration exhibits, it will be observed, some interesting feature in the preparation of canned fruits and vegetables. In No. 1 the farmers of Moorestown and the adjacent country are seen bringing in fruits and vegetables to be canned; No. 2 represents the employees preparing fruits and vegetables for processing; No. 3 gives a view of the processing room; No. 4 shows the room where the cans are made; No. 5 represents the soldering-room; No. 6 the labeling-room, and No. 7 the first scene of loading-up the cars and dispatching the trains to different parts of the United States.

The buildings cover two acres of ground, and from 300 to 500 employees are engaged in them during the busy season, in which time there are packed every year over two million cans of the choicest fruits and vegetables. Here are also packed in cans especially made for export, goods of such superlative quality as to create a demand in England, France, and other foreign countries, for Thurbers' brands, which are known on this continent to be a guarantee of the excellent quality and elegant style of any goods upon which they may be placed.

It is the aim of this enterprising firm

to pack the very best goods it is possible to procure; and for that reason they located their factory at Moorestown, where the soil is adapted to raising fruits and vegetables in perfection, and where from 300 to 400 acres of tomatoes alone are under cultivation, producing 175,000 bushels of this delicious and popular vegetable. It is there that the celebrated Baldwin tomato is grown—a variety possessing unusually fine flavor and solid, mealy texture, which the Thurbers pack and dispose of as the choicest canned tomato upon the market.

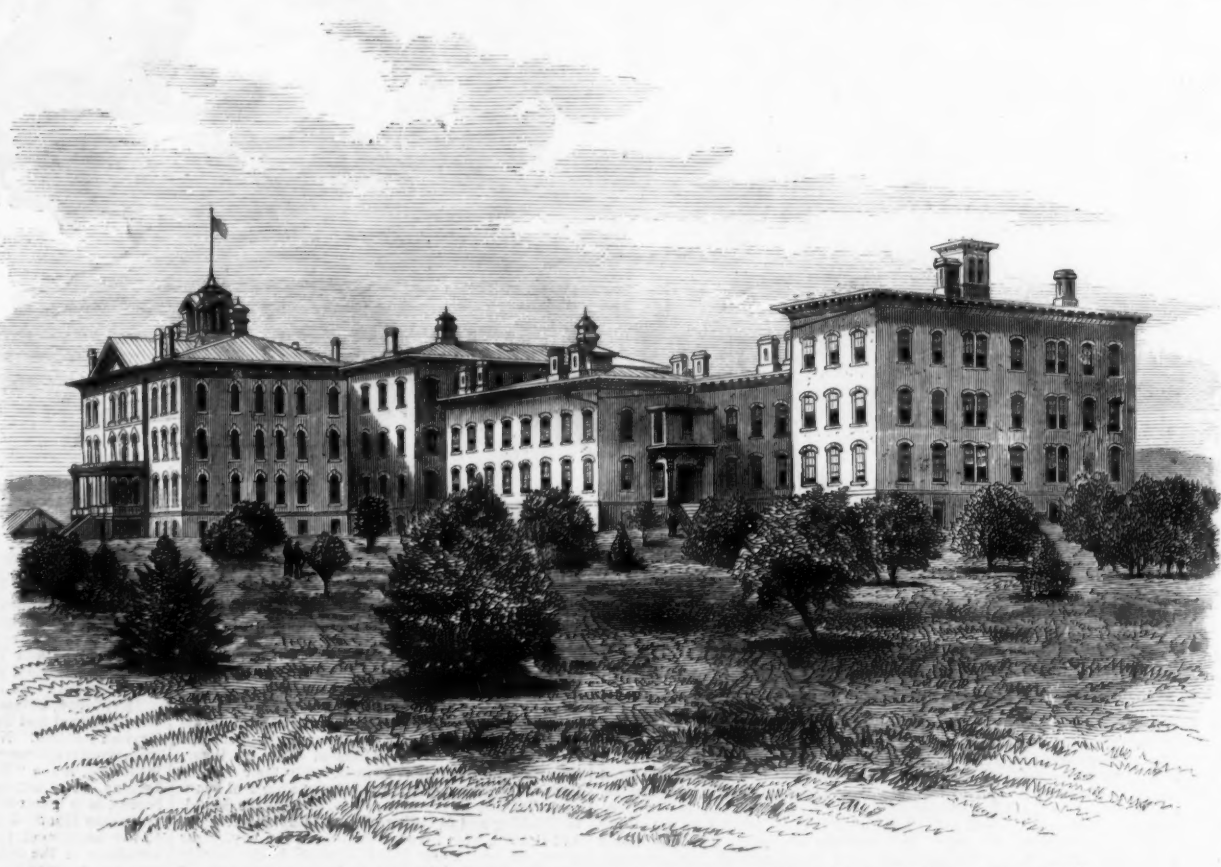
Having observed that the poultry usually canned was of inferior quality and not at all uniform, all ages and sizes being bought up from the farmers and packed indiscriminately, the Thurbers determined to give their customers at home and abroad such canned poultry as was never before packed in this country, and for that reason have recently erected, on their premises in Moorestown, buildings expressly for the purpose of systematically fattening chickens and turkeys, so that none but the

finest poultry, killed at the proper time, will be packed, thus guaranteeing a uniform article in perfection. This coming season they will pack 300 tons, or 600,000 pounds, of such poultry as cannot fail to make a demand, since poultry of such quality, put up in such style, is more economical and reliable than much of the so-called fresh poultry furnished in the markets.

In this department the firm has had the benefit of the wide experience of one of its members representing the House at Bordeaux, France—a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the most approved French methods of preparing every kind of delicacy—on whose recommendation the celebrated Martin process of artificial fattening will be introduced at Moorestown. This process consists of having in a suitable building a number of circular cages for poultry in separate tiers, one above another, which rotate on a central upright shaft. The tiers are divided into separate cells, each just large enough to admit a fowl, open at the back for

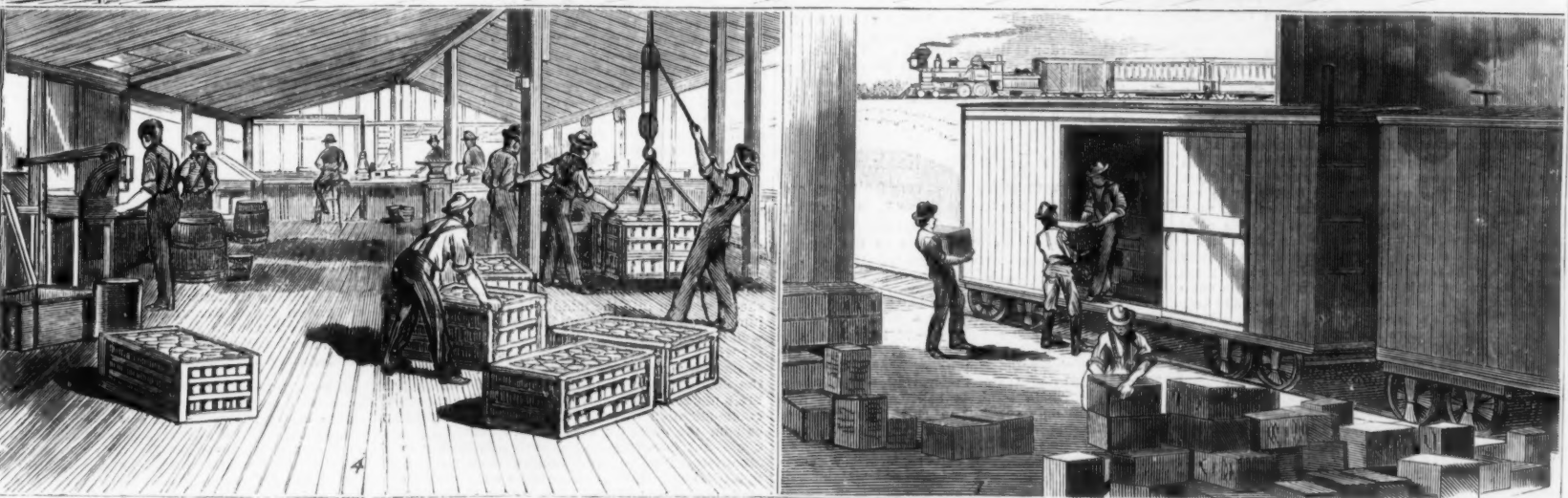
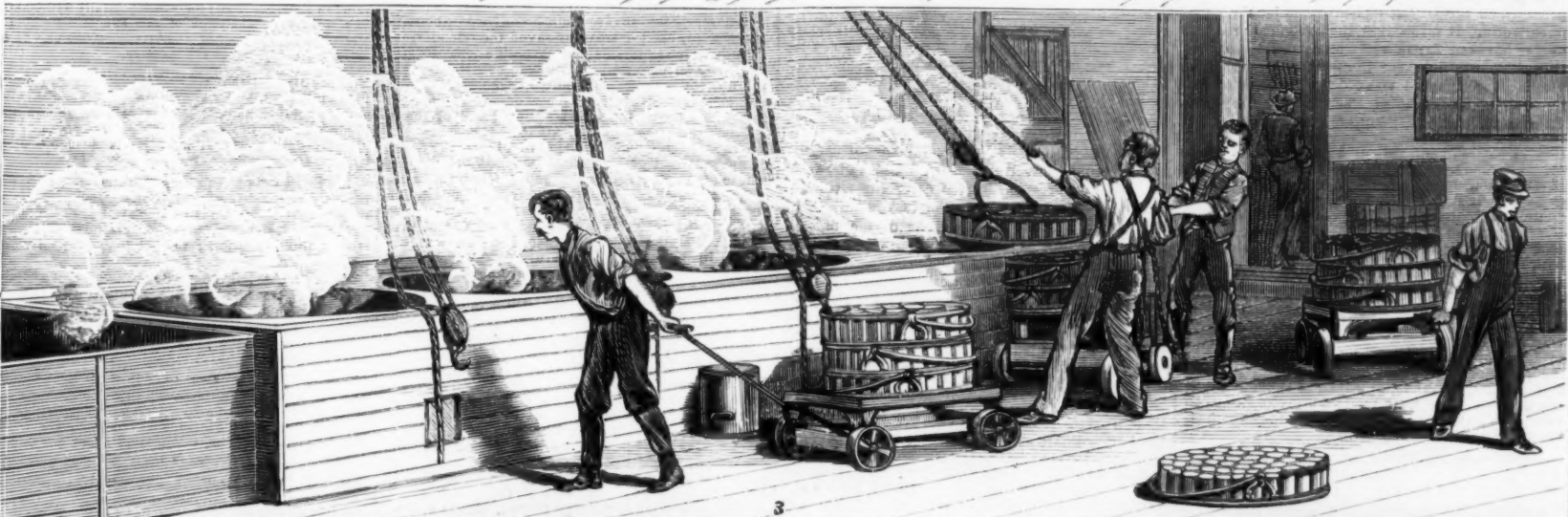
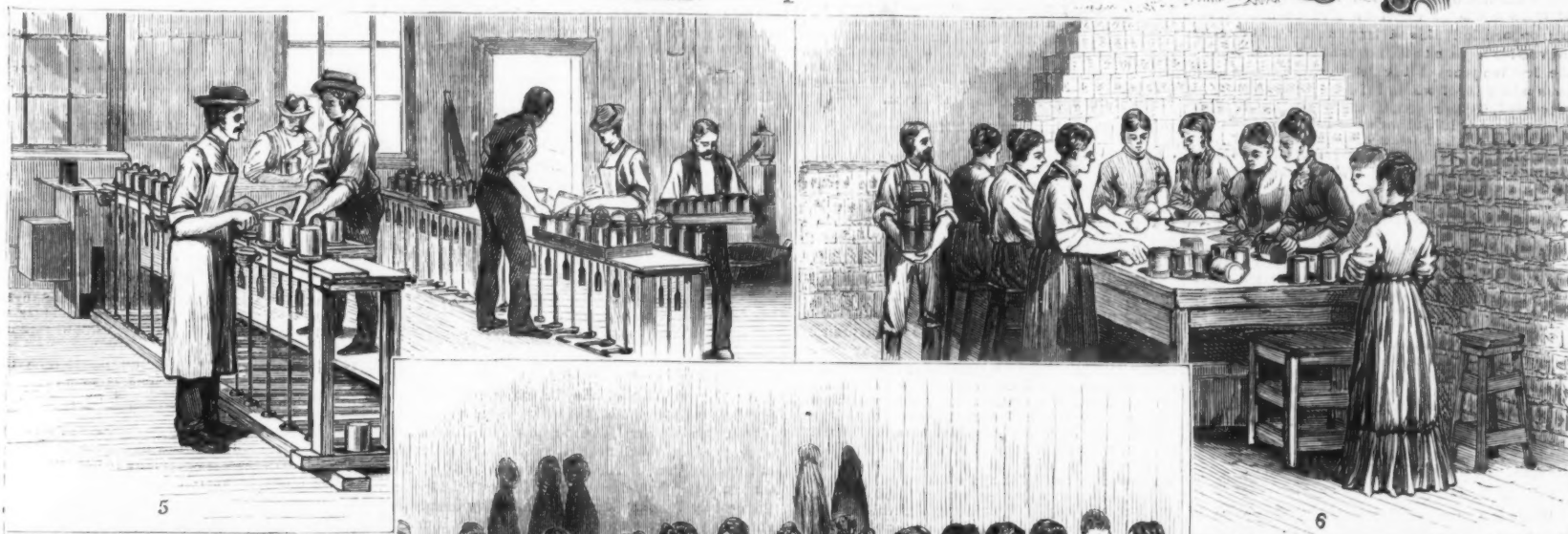
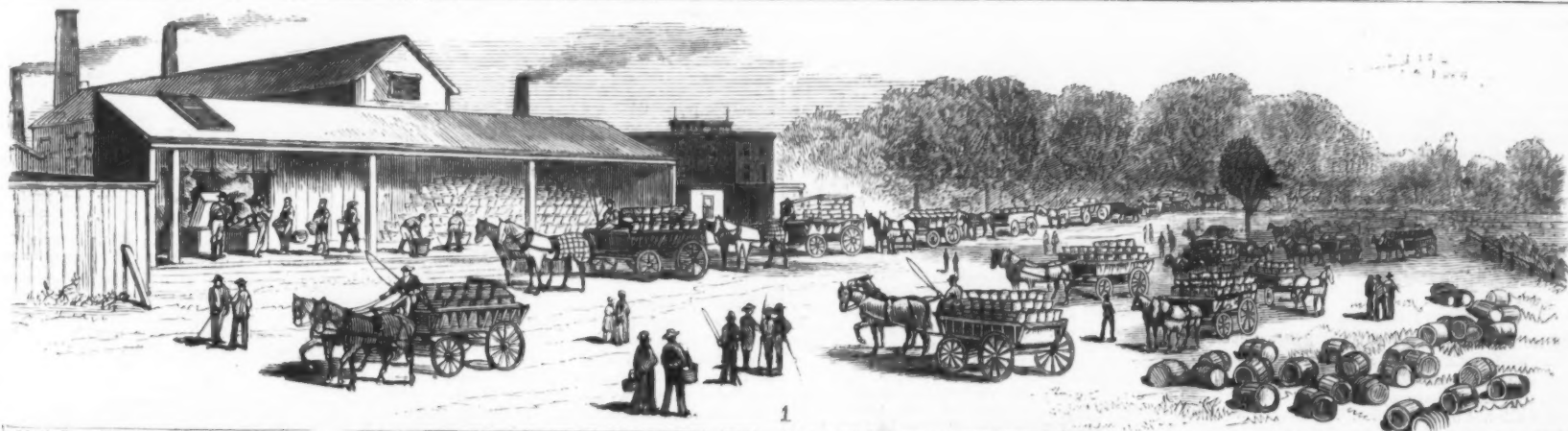
the sake of cleanliness, and with a small aperture in front through which the bird can thrust its head. Within a few inches of this revolving machine, between perpendicular beams lined with iron sliding ways, is an iron tank capable of containing about forty gallons. In this is the food, composed of skimmed milk with corn-meal, the mixture having a semi-liquid consistency; no water is given. On the top of the tank stands the keeper, who, by a crank at his right, can elevate or lower himself and machine as may be required to reach one tier of cells after another. Taking, let us say, the first cell on the lowest tier, the keeper grasps the head of the fowl with his left hand, with his thumb he opens the beak, and with his right hand thrusts an india-rubber tube connecting with the tank into the throat of the bird. Then with his left hand he closes the beak as tightly as possible, while his foot, pressing on a pedal, works a pump that forces into the fowl the necessary amount of food. Some of the fowls require more food than

others, a point which it is the keeper's business to determine. A gauge like a dial, in front of the feeder, shows the exact quantity absorbed. As soon as the right amount has been administered, the keeper lets go the fowl and proceeds to another, until all in that particular tier are served, when, by means of the crank, the man raises himself to the tier next above, and so on until the feeding of the birds is completed. Strange as this method of fattening may seem, the birds take kindly to it, and by thrusting their necks out of the cage, show their eagerness for the approach of feeding time. Fowls are fed three times a day—at daylight, noon and sundown—and the cages, as well as each compartment, are regularly cleaned twice a day. The fowls, chickens in particular, fatten to an almost incredible size in a very short time, and when split open show a very healthy condition. In France, by the use of artificial as well as natural incubation, chickens are hatched the year round, and with the use of this machine for fattening, plump and tender chickens are found in the market at all seasons. There is no reason why this should not be the case in this country, and the enterprise of Messrs. Thurber & Co. will demonstrate its possibility.



KANSAS.—THE INSANE ASYLUM AT OSSAWATOMIE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TRESSLER BROS., FORT SCOTT.—SEE PAGE 116.





NEW JERSEY.—GROWING AMERICAN INDUSTRIES—THE PROCESS OF CANNING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AT MOORESTOWN.  
FROM SKETCHES BY WALTER GOATER.



here. The business history of this house shows that they are never satisfied with well-doing, but are constantly striving to improve upon what has been already done, and the result is that the standard of quality has been raised in every class of goods of which they have thus far taken hold. By combining the manufacturing and the distribution of food products, they have secured the greatest excellence at the minimum of cost, and this economy of expense and perfection of detail controls every other department of their immense business, which is said to be greater than that of any other four houses in their line in this country, while, as before stated, their connections of one kind and another reach to every part of the globe.

#### CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF KANSAS.

KANSAS may well be proud of her vast charitable institutions. The asylums for the insane, deaf and dumb, and blind, are each controlled by a board of six trustees appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Lunatic Asylum at Osawatomie, of which we give an illustration, was opened in 1863, and large as it is, has already proved inadequate to the needs of the State. During the first ten years of its existence 378 persons have been admitted, of whom 161 have been discharged recovered, 38 improved, 20 stationary, and 19 died. At the close of 1878 there were 121 patients undergoing treatment, and the expenses for that year were \$28,221. At Olathe there is a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, organized by the Legislature in 1866, to give instruction without charge for board or tuition to all the deaf and dumb of the State between the ages of ten and twenty-one years. The course of instruction covers six years, and the students are obliged, in addition, to devote time to industrial pursuits with a view of being able to obtain a livelihood after leaving the institution. For the blind there is an admirable structure, founded in 1867, at Wyandotte. Although when these institutions were constructed the work was backed by liberal Legislative appropriations, the growth of the population has since been so rapid that many deserving individuals are now unable to obtain the shelter and advantages of the asylums. Additions have been made to existing buildings, entire new ones have been erected within the past five years, and there is still insufficient accommodation.

#### Tennyson vs. Turner.

WHAT is a name worth? A good deal apparently in the case of Alfred Tennyson, who is so fully alive to the magic charm of his patronymic that he has declined to become the heir of certain estates in Lincolnshire rather than exchange it for that of Turner. The Laureate's brother inherited Grasby Hall and some neighboring farms many years back, and for the sake of the £1,000 or £2,000 a year which they yielded he entirely dropped the Tennyson, and became the Rev. Charles Turner, a name which stands on the title-page of his book of sonnets. He died a few months ago, leaving no issue, and his wife followed him to the grave within a few weeks. The next heir is the Laureate, but he will not accept the condition which rigorously enforces the entire suppression of the Tennyson. Doubtless there will be found a brother, or a nephew, if not a son, willing to forego the prestige attached to the family name for the sake of a comfortable inheritance, but the succession is still unsettled.

#### The Chinese and Naval Architecture.

THAT the Chinese should bring about a revolution in naval architecture and armament is another surprise which the Orient has provided for the European world. It seems that the continued prospect of war between Japan and China led the Japanese Government to purchase in England a number of very heavily armored vessels for offensive operations along the coast of China. Thereupon, the Chinese Government, adopting a plan devised by Rendel, an Englishman, began at once the construction in English shipyards of a fleet of small light-draft unarmored gunboats, each to carry an enormous 35-ton 11-inch muzzle-loading gun. These curious vessels are merely and really self-propelling, floating gun carriages. The guns are not mounted, but lie flat upon the deck, and are worked, loaded and aimed by five men with the assistance of hydraulic power. The boats are double enders; the fire is directed from the bow, but when the engines are reversed the gun becomes a stern-chaser. The English journals, in discussing the question raised by this new departure in the art of naval warfare, admit that their boasted massive ironclads—their *Thunderers* and *Dreadnaughts*—would be at the mercy of a small fleet of these gunboats which, from an unapproachable position in shallow water, might concentrate their terrible fire upon and disable such unwieldy monsters, before they could do damage by their turret guns.

#### Dining with the Dead.

A MYSTERIOUS dinner party was given some short time ago by an elderly gentleman in the Hotel Demuth, at St. Petersburg. One morning the gentleman in question called on Mr. Pintscher, the manager of the Demuth restaurant, and ordered a luxurious repast for six, of which he himself made out the menu, selecting from the wine card the costliest vintages. He asked for an estimate of the dinner's cost, paid the amount of his bill in advance, and requested that everything should be prepared for the entertainment of his guests at seven o'clock precisely the same evening. At that hour he entered the room reserved for his banquet, and took his place at the head of the table. To the chief waiter's respectful inquiry, "whether he expected his friends to arrive soon, as the dinner was quite ready," he replied, "They are all here! Let the soup be served forthwith!" By his express command the puzzled attendants then proceeded to help the absent guests to course after course, setting down full plates before the empty chairs, and pouring out precious wines into groups of glasses stationed before each untenanted place. The gentleman ate and drank copiously, now and anon clinking his glass against the masterless goblets ranged upon the table to his right and left. With his first round of champagne he arose, and made a speech to his imaginary friends, from the tenor of which oration the waiters gathered that they had been engaged in attending to personages long since defunct. When the gentleman had concluded his remarks, he again went through the clinking formality, drained the contents of his glass, and turning to Mr. Pintscher, chilled that amazed function-

ary's blood by the following ghastly statement: "To-day I celebrate my joyful meeting with my beloved relatives—my dead wife, daughter and three sons, two of whom fell in the last campaign. Do not be afraid; I am not mad. It has done me a power of good to spend this happy hour or so with my family. You may look for me again on this day twelvemonth."

#### A Peculiar Race in Siberia.

A LETTER from one of Professor Nordenskjöld's assistants, recently published in various Scandinavian papers, gives an interesting account of the Tshudi, a peculiar race inhabiting the northeastern part of Siberia. They look very much like the Greenlanders, are small but alert, have a brownish-yellow skin, with coal-black eyes and hair, and a singular, joyless, almost frozen expression of face. They live in tents, dress in skins and feed on seal-flesh. Their women are tattooed in the face. In their intercourse with the crew of the *Vega* they were a little shy, but curious, like penguins, and willing to help. Their moral ideas were rather naïf, but firmly adhered to, as far as they went. Of their language a dictionary (Tshudi-Swedish) has been made, comprising about three hundred words, and it will, no doubt, prove of interest to the linguists, as the tongues of the polar races have hitherto been as great a puzzle to the philologists as those of the negroes of tropical Africa.

#### Russian Ground Dwellings.

THE incendiary fires which have of late been so frequent in Russia as to bring down the shares of the First Fire Insurance Company from 1,005 to 900, are powerless in at least one region of the Empire—that lying between Uralsk and the Syr-Daria. Here, for many miles together, there are literally no houses at all, the inhabitants living in underground burrows, which they call "zemlianki." In the loneliest part of the open prairie a swarthy face, with small narrow eyes and sharp white teeth, suddenly pops up out of the ground before your horse's head, and invites you to come down and drink some tea. You follow a narrow, slanting passage, and presently find yourself in a low, square chamber, carpeted with matting, and tenanted by your host's family, while within a stone's throw is the larger burrow in which he stables his horse. Tea and wheaten cakes are produced, and you enjoy an underground breakfast, the coolness of the vault being agreeable enough after the scorching heat outside. Some of the "zemlianki" are inhabited in winter as well as in summer, and after a heavy snow-fall it is no uncommon thing for the occupant to have to dig his way out.

#### Official Salaries in Germany.

OFFICIAL salaries are very low in Germany compared with those in England. The entire salary of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, from all sources, both as Prussian Minister and Chancellor of the Empire, is only 54,000 marks (\$13,500). The highest salary of a Prussian cabinet minister is 36,000 marks. Pensions are on the same moderate scale. They are settled on analogous principles to those which govern the English civil-service pension system, the pension amounting to as many eightieths of the salary which was being received at the time of retirement as there have been years spent in the service of the State. Ten years are added to the service in all cases where misconduct has not called for censure. But where the salary exceeds 12,000 marks (\$3,000) only the half of such excess is taken into account. Dr. Falk, the retiring Minister of Public Works and Education, entered the service of the State in 1847. He has, consequently, thirty-three years of public service plus ten. His salary as minister was 36,000 marks, which becomes reduced to 24,000 for the purpose of estimating his pension, which will be 42-80 of this amount, or a little over the half, viz., 13,200 marks (\$3,300).

#### Protestant Missions in Mexico.

THE recent consecration of Dr. Riley as bishop of the Church of Jesus, in Mexico, gives interest to the history of Protestant missions in that country. In 1863 a church—and probably one of the first of Protestant churches—was organized in Monterey by the agent of the American Bible Society. Between 1863 and 1870 six churches were organized in various parts of northern Mexico under the Board of the American and Foreign Christian Union, by regularly ordained missionaries. In 1870 the Baptists sent an ordained minister to Monterey, who organized three Baptist churches in and around that city. A year later the Friends sent to the State of Tamaulipas a missionary, who founded a church in Matamoros, and labored in other places in northern Mexico very successfully. In 1872 the Presbyterian Missionary Board sent four ordained ministers into the country. They have organized several churches and schools. In 1873 the Methodist Church sent out Rev. Dr. William Butler, whose labors have been very successful, not only in founding churches, but in publishing and circulating religious literature. The American Board have a mission on the western coast, and the Southern Presbyterians are operating on the border of the Rio Grande. Of the actual number of Protestant churches in Mexico at the present time, there may be forty, and perhaps more, whereas, it has been stated that Bishop Riley's was the only one.

#### What Every House Needs.

ONE of the worst faults of our very faulty modern architecture, as applied to houses, is found in the fact that our architects do not take into their plan the possibilities of sickness in the family. Now no house is properly constructed that has not in it a room or rooms expressly designed for the accommodation of the sick and infirm. This room should, in the first place, have a warm sunny exposure. The window light should be ample, and command the widest possible view. The first essential in a sick room is a good, liberal fireplace. Through it, by means of the warmth which it generates, the whole room is kept wholesome and pure. Not only so, but a slow, burning fire, with its lights and shades, its rising sparks and glowing brands, its curling and many colored smoke, and its changeable embers, furnishes ceaseless diversion to the sick one who lies watching it. Nothing is more soothing and quieting than the influence which subtly steals into the senses of him who gazes dreamily into the gentle flame. It is a companionship itself. The walls, too, should have

their proper adornments. Pictures that suggest quiet and peace, and the free fresh life of nature outside, should be on them. A bracket, with its vases of flowers; a green clambering vine, clinging ambitiously to the ceiling; a library case filled with familiar books; curtains that soften the light while admitting it—all these are helpful to one who lies in weakness, and can take no more of life than what a little room reveals. The object of the construction and location of a sick-room should be to give perfect accommodation and protection to the invalid, while at the same time it suggests the beauty and freedom of being unconfined—the life and animation of the great out-door world beyond.

#### This Year's Cattle Drive.

THE cattle drive of the present season from Texas and the southwestern ranges is placed at 250,000 head. From Montana and Oregon a late estimate places the drive of 1879 at 100,000 head. The drive of Texas and Indian Territory cattle and ponies reaches Ogallala in June, towards the latter part of the month, and continues to arrive during July, Kansas was formerly the northern limit of the drive, and this gave to Kansas City a considerable advantage as a market; but the proportion of stock remaining in Kansas is yearly decreasing, while that of Nebraska and Wyoming is annually increasing. At Ogallala, on the Union Pacific, is now found the great cattle rendezvous which formerly ended at Abilene on the Kansas Pacific. Advices from Ogallala are not up to date, but a week since the arrivals had reached 75,000 head, and it is fair to estimate them at 100,000 head at this moment alone. Besides the Texas drive, the mountain drive of 100,000 head will reach the Union Pacific, and this route will soon become the greatest stock thoroughfare in the world. The demand for feeders in Nebraska and Iowa is already very great, and the Omaha live-stock market is soon to become an important object of interest between the rival Chicago and St. Louis lines, when the new Wabash and St. Louis lines reach Omaha.

#### An Extraordinary People.

At the meeting of the British Association at Sheffield on August 23d, the well-known African explorer, Commander Cameron, gave an interesting account of the manners and customs of the people of Urua, in Central Africa. Urua was one of the largest native States in Africa. It was bounded on the east by Tanganyika, on the north by independent tribes in Manguema, on the west by Ulunda, and on the south by mountains south of the lake of Bangweulu. The great chief was Kasongo, and the race was perhaps the most civilized in Central Africa. The chief claimed divine honors. On his death all his wives save one were slaughtered at the grave, and the one whose life was not taken was handed over to the chief's successor. The spirit of the deceased prince was supposed to pass into the body of the successor. The centre of the religion of the people was an idol, which was held in great reverence.

The idol was placed in the midst of a dense jungle, and it had for wife one of the sisters of the reigning sovereign. Under the principal chief were smaller chiefs, who collected and paid over to the sovereign tribute. He had seen this tribute come in, and some of it must have come from distant parts of the country. There was a numerous class of wizards in the country who did a large trade in idols and charms. Many of the wizards were ventriloquists, and in this way the idols were made to give answers to the questions put to them. Caste was very clearly defined in the race. No one dare sit down in the presence of the chief without permission, which was very seldom granted. In one case where, in the traveler's presence, a native had neglected etiquette, severe punishment was about to be inflicted, but the traveler saved the offender.

Authority was maintained by mutilation. Hands, feet, ears, noses, were mutilated, and the natives did not seem to mind it much. One woman had cut off her own ears. This woman was one of Kasongo's wives; he had about 1,000 of them. She asked permission to mutilate herself, and she did it at once. The body-guard of the chief was composed to a great extent of mutilated people, whose affection for the chief seemed in no way decreased; indeed, it would appear that mutilation strengthened their regard for their chief. The name of the idol was Kungwe à Banza, and profound reverence was shown to it. Fire was obtained by friction from a fire block, and in one case a chief used the shin-bone of one of the other chiefs who had been conquered. The dress of the people was very simple, consisting of an apron. Members of the royal family wore three large skins, and junior members of the family wore aprons of green monkey skins.

The hair-dressing of this people was curious, varying more with districts than with rank. In some cases it was worked up into four ring plaits crossed at the top of the head like a crown, and surrounded at the bottom with a band of cowries or other shells. Skewers were inserted in the hair, one end of which could be used in tattooing. The people were not a hairy race, but they managed to grow their beards long, and plaited them like a Chinaman's pigtail, usually putting at the end of each a lump of mud to weight it. Some of the beards reached to the waists. The women, not having beards to amuse themselves with, were tattooed extensively. Tattooing usually commenced at the age of seven, and might be completed about the age of twelve or fourteen, which was the time for marriage. Beautiful patterns were used, and the tattooing was done in raised cuts. Sometimes a husband, when he was displeased with his wife, cut off all these raised pieces, and the woman could not appear in public again; she was not received into society until she was retattooed. He saw one of their weddings, which was very curious. The festivities lasted several days. A ring was formed of the natives, two men with big drums being in the middle. The drums were played and the people round danced. The bride was brought out, dressed in feathers and other finery, on the shoulders of two or three women; she was taken into the middle of the ring, and was jumped up and down on the shoulders of the women. The bride threw shells and beads about, for which there was a scramble, as the possession of them was supposed to confer luck. Ultimately the husband came into the ring, and putting the bride under his arm carried her off. The means of communication was by drum signals. They had a call on the drum for everybody's name, and they could ask questions and convey intelligence over hundreds of miles, and receive answers almost immediately. In war messengers were constantly sent enormous distances to bring up reinforcements or to stop their coming. The mass of the people lived in huts on dry land, but there were one or two exceptions to this.

#### OUR INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

THE cotton mills in the South are running night and day.

ALL of Trenton's rubber mills, with earnings of \$1,000,000 a year, are now running.

AS soon as cold weather shall have come, every iron-mill in Pittsburgh will be put upon double turn.

GEORGIA'S new venture—the Atlanta Rolling Mill—now employs 500 men, who work upon double turn.

It is estimated that Utah Territory has produced \$44,000,000 in bullion since the opening of its mines.

SELDOM has Montgomery (Ala.) been the scene of as much activity in every department of business as now.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, Mass., has thirty jewelry shops, employing 1,500 hands, and running to their utmost capacity.

OVER \$100,000 worth of slate mantels have been ordered by a London (Eng.) house from a Newburgh (N. Y.) firm.

SOUTHERN Oregon will produce a great deal of excellent pork this year, many rusted fields having been given up to hogs.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.) wholesale merchants assert that more business has been and is being done there than for ten years past.

TEX million paper bags were made by a factory in Ballston Spa, N. Y., in one month recently, and yet the demand exceeds the supply.

TWENTY-two million feet of lumber is annually consumed in making boxes for Chicago pork-packers and 2,000,000 feet in picture-frames.

CANNING crabs, a new industry at Oxford, Md., gives employment to 170 persons, who put up from 12,000 to 15,000 crabs daily, or over 500,000 a month.

THERE are ten petroleum refineries within the limits of Pittsburgh, which have a combined capacity of from 60,000 to 75,000 barrels refined oil per week.

FOR eight years the large rolling mill of Spuyten Duyvil has been closed. It now has an order for \$400,000 worth of steel rails, and work will be resumed at once.

THE largest cargo of rosin ever exported from this country has just been shipped from Savannah to Liverpool. It was valued at \$40,000 and comprised 8,650 barrels.

DR. A. M. BLACK, who has already done so much for Eastern Kentucky, has induced a company of Pennsylvania oil men to buy 800 and to lease 10,000 acres of land in Johnson County, where they are now boring for oil.

WESTERN New York and Ontario are beginning to ship apples to Europe by way of Montreal. The few shipments already made turned out well, and a large business is anticipated. Advices from Liverpool are encouraging.

THE Pittsburg Post believes there has never been anything to compare to the passenger and freight traffic at this moment on our trunk lines. Passenger trains are delayed for hours and interrupted by freight that crowds the track at all points.

THE linen mills in Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y., have been purchased by a firm of manufacturers from Guilford, Ireland, who will give employment to 700 hands. If successful, the firm will transfer their entire business to this country.

A FEW days ago Mr. James B. Pace, of Richmond, shipped 250 hogheads of bright leaf tobacco to Europe, the value of which was about \$40,000. This is perhaps the largest shipment of bright tobacco that has ever been made from Virginia.

THERE are in Cincinnati 5,172 manufacturing establishments with an invested capital of \$57,509,215; the number of hands employed, 67,145; and the value of the product, \$138,736,165. In forty years the manufactures have increased almost tenfold.

It is estimated that the production of silk manufactures in Paterson this year will reach fully \$10,000,000. The weekly consumption of raw silk is estimated at 10,000 to 15,000 pounds, and between 9,000 and 10,000 persons are engaged in the industry.

It is estimated that the various cotton manufactories in and around Augusta, Ga., use \$1,500,000 worth of raw cotton per annum. The annual sales from their product amount to about \$2,000,000. The product of the Augusta flour and grist mills yields \$1,500,000 per annum.

THE Swiss colony in Tennessee is reported very prosperous. It consists of 113 families, 700 persons, and they bought 10,000 acres of land at \$1 per acre. They have started a cheese factory, devote most of their attention to dairy farming and get high prices for their produce.

It is proposed to propagate sponges on the Florida coast by cutting the live sponge into small pieces, attaching them to pieces of rock, and sinking them to proper depths in suitable locations. Professor Schmidt reports that in three years each piece will attain a remarkable size.

TO show how our export trade in cattle has increased the fact is cited in an important British document that "in the one article of arrivals, oxen and bulls, the importations into the United Kingdom from the United States has increased in value from about \$60,000 in 1873 to nearly \$6,000,000 in 1878."

GEORGIA is by far the largest cotton manufacturer, having 160,000 spindles in operation, North Carolina standing second and South Carolina third. Texas is the smallest in the whole list. A number of new mills are now in course of construction in different parts of the South and the production will thus be considerably increased.

THE farmers of a Louisiana parish, finding that they cannot profitably raise and prepare sugar in a small way, have combined to build a large mill, and will take their cane to it for pressing, on the same principle that farmers in some parts of New York take milk to a common cheese and butter factory, receiving pay for their milk and an additional profit for its products, according to prices realized in market.

It is estimated that 3,000,000 American pigs will be manufactured this year into some millions of millions of American hams for sale in England; but these hams are seldom sold by retailers for what they are. They are carefully selected and "dried" in England or Ireland, returning from the latter country in the form of the well-known Belfast ham, advanced in price from 46s. to 95s. per cwt. The American "long rib" is translated into "Irish rolled" bacon. "Cumberland cut," another American product, is converted into "farm fed."

A SHORT time ago an extensive deposit of lithographic stone was discovered in Clinton County, Ky., and a company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 to open and operate a quarry. The stone has been thoroughly tested by lithographers, and is pronounced fully equal to the best Bavarian. Heretofore there was but one quarry of lithographic stone in the world, and that is nearly exhausted, and in future the supply will come from Kentucky. The stone is very valuable, and the bed is believed to be inexhaustible. Blocks as large as the side of a house can be got out.